TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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EARTH TREMORS ROCK TOWNS IN SUNSET STATE

Falling Roofs Injure Four Following Earthquake Shocks; California Public Buildings Shattered.

The entire tier of Southern California counties was rocked by an earthquake of from 11 seconds to 20 seconds duration at 11:28 P. M. on July 22. At San Bernardino, where the greatest damage was caused, feeling a second heavy tremor at 1 A. M.

Three sleeping men were injured seriously at San Bernardino when roofs fell in, although there have been no reports of deaths. Much damage was caused to property, buildings on streets running East and West being the chief sufferers.

Santa Barbara was the extreme northern point from which earthquake reports were received, and San Diego the farthest south. The shocks extended eastward across the Imperial Valley nearly to the Arizona state line.

Rose Cities Jarred.

No serious damage was done in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Glendale, Eagle Rock, Riverside, Monrovia, Pomona, Santa Ana, Ontaria, Anaheim, San Jacinto, Hemet, Ventura, Redlands, El Centro, Arrow Head Springs, Mojave and Needles were other places where the sharp shocks were reported felt.

In San Bernardino the Hall of Records, a building in the courthouse group, was badly damaged, tons of rock being torn loose from the walls. The falling debris crashed through the roof of a rooming house adjoining, critically injuring George R. Fisher, 56, who was sleeping. Other roomers were thrown into a panic and rushed into the street partly clothed. Plate glass windows in a number of business establishments ware shattered. Walls of numerous buildings and sidewalks were cracked. Telephone communications were cut off, adding to the pandemonium. Street lights went out when a number of wires went down.

Chimneys Tumbled.

Chimneys throughout the city tumbled over.

Several thousand brick were knocked out of the Santa Fe machine shop and there was other damage to that plant.

A pall of dust from falling bricks hung over San Bernardino for five minutes after the first shock.

At the Southern California State hospital at Patton, where approximately 2,500 patients were quartered, the shock rocked the buildings. In one wing much plaster fell. The patients were terrorized but were quieted by attendants. Several smaller buildings were damaged. No one was injured.

At Redlands plateglass windows in many stores on streets running east and west were broken.

The corner of a feed store conducted by Al Wheaton fell in.

The side wall of a two-story garage fell on a one-story furniture store next door.

Phone Wires Down.

Telephone and telegraph communication in the vicinity of Los Angeles was disturbed for several minutes beginning about 15 minutes before the earthquake shocks were felt, telephone company employes state. The opinion was expressed that the interference was due to earth currents but it was added that whatever connection they had with the shocks was problematical.

All burglar alarms in the Hollywood district of Los Angeles were set off by the earthquake, police said.

Plaster fell from the walls of a Sixth street restaurant in Los Angeles and the diners started to run from the building, until the leader of the orchestra reassured them.

The prisoners in the Los Angeles city and county jail were panic-stricken.

There was some damage at Loma Linda sanitarium but none at the government hospital at Arrow Head. Patients in both institutions were badly frightened.

A message from San Jacinto, which city was badly damaged in 1918, said the damage there was not serious.

Beer Gougers Draw Ire of Bavarian Chiefs

The Brewers' association has failed in its attempt to triple the beer price in the face of the great influx of visitors for the national gymnastic tournament. The Bavarian government bureau, charged with the regulation of prices, came out on the side of thirsty thousands, and it is expected that the famous foaming Muenchener will continue to flow at the pre-tournament prices, at least until the gymnasts leave town.

In their announcement the authorities said that a general rise in prices would not be tolerated and that if any individual brewer boosted his rates he would be required to justify such action in an investigation.

Al Jolson Hears Prohibition's Call

Al Jolson, American black face comedian, before sailing for home on the Leviathan from Cherbourg, announced his conversion to the dry cause.

"I don't think that an American who lives under the prohibition laws of his own country, should start drinking when he gets abroad," Jolson said. "Americans over here should show the natives that they are sincere and believe in the laws of their country.

"Yes, I did take a drink once in a while in the United States—but never again for me. I'll joke about anything but prohibition in the future. I am thankful that most of the misery that was caused by the [illegible] saloons is over."

—From Indianapolis News.

CROPS SHOWING GOOD PROGRESS

Government Report Notes More Rust Infection in Northwest.

Generally favorable conditions for crops prevailed during the first half of July and live stock is in good condition, semi-monthly reports to the department of agriculture indicate. The farm labor shortage continues general, although the situation has been satisfactorily handled in most localities thus far.

Cotton continued to improve on the whole and growth made good progress, although the crop is still somewhat backward. Fields are clean and well cultivated. Picking has begun in Southern Texas. The boll weevil is active in most of the territory, being particularly bad in Florida and southern Georgia and causing a decline in the condition. The general dry weather has checked the boll weevil in other sections.

Corn Growing Rapidly.

The corn crop is late but is growing rapidly with generally favorable weather although rain is needed in some areas. The crop has suffered injury in spots from excessive rains and in some localities from great heat. On the whole it averages well up in condiiton.

The Winter wheat harvest is on in a large part of the belt, and thrashing is in full swing in southern areas. Good yields are general except in a few small areas and the quality is excellent as a rule. In northern areas the crop is near the cutting stage and harvest is about to begin.

Winter rye is showing slightly better condition than wheat in most areas and harvesting is general.

Spring wheat in northern areas is mostly in the filling stage with weather conditions favorable. Stem rust damage is only nominal to date but infection is present to a greater extent than last year. Prospects for the crop are fair to good in the more southerly areas.

Oat Yields Light.

Oat yields appear to be light in many areas. Barley is being harvested in southern sections with good yields as a rule. Early potatoes have suffered from dry weather in many sections where yields have been unsatisfactory. Late potatoes have made improvement of late in sections where rains have obtained. Sweet potatoes have suffered from lack of sufficient moisture. Tobacco generally is doing well although rain is needed in some sections.

Meadows and pastures are short in eastern sections due to drought. The hay crop as a whole is likely to be short. Ranges generally are in good shape though needing rain in the mountain states and in Texas. Sugar cane is making good growth and sugar beets are in good condition in all areas.

AGED FARMER FASTS 70 DAYS AND KEEPS VIM

Resists Family's Attempt to Feed Him; Walks About House and Yard.

A story of how an aged man voluntarily fasted 70 days and retained his strength until within a week of his death, is told by relatives of Jonas Forse, 74, who died at his farm home near Minneapolis, recently.

The story is corroborated by Dr. Dr. Charles Swenson. C. R. Anderson, a son-in-law, says the aged man suffered from paralytic strokes at intervals during the past four years. Ten weeks ago he refused food, the son-in-law avers and all attempts to feed the aged man failed.

He was up every day, walking about the house and yard, until a week ago, Anderson said. Attempts at forcible feeding were unsuccessful.

"Lazy Woman" Runs House on $5 a Week

All you novel-reading, chocolate-munching, porch-swing-loving femininity, harken!

Mabel Clark, wife of a Madison county, Ind., farmer, does all the housework, milks the cows, feeds the chickens, does the family washing, sewing and mending, cultivates a large garden, cares for five children and keeps the household expenses below $5 a week, she says. Still her husband Herbert Clark, declares she is an indolent wife in a suit for di-

U. S. INCREASES LOANING LIMIT

Federal Bank Credit Is Increased; Renewals Are Authorized.

The federal reserve board has released millions of dollars in additional credit at the disposal of member banks of the reserve system, on real estate loan transactions, by modifying existing rules, and allowing the banks to meet the needs of prospective borrowers on more liberal terms.

The board adopted a regulation which means greater borrowing capacity for every owner of real estate that it is unencumbered and it is equally favorable to investors interested in city and rural properties. Member banks of the reserve system are no longer required to cancel a real estate loan at its maturity. Banks are now permitted, the board said, to renew old notes and extend them for additional periods. This will be done without "red tape" formulas as formerly set down in departmental rules.

Farm and city real estate owners alike will benefit by a new provision promulgated by the board instructing banks that it no longer will be necessary upon renewal of loans to require borrowers to give new mortgages or deeds of trust. This has been a large item of expense to bank clients. It is now made possible legally for real estate investors holding property to negotiate their renewals of existing loans, without incurring delays and expense, incident to long involved title examinations and deed recording experiments.

Report on Silver Dubbed Propaganda

Resolutions recently adopted by the western division of the American mining congress relating to the treasury's allocation of silver are "obviously part of the campaign of misrepresentation interested persons have been carrying on in an effort to make silver producers believe they are unfairly treated," Acting Secretary Gilbert declared in a letter to Senator Pittman of Nevada.

The congress urged that immediate steps be taken to bring before the courts the "legality and propriety" of cancellation by the treasury of allocations of silver for subsidiary coinage.

Federation Starts Steel Workers' Union

The American Federation of Labor has opened offices in Chicago in its campaign to organize the workers in the steel industry, with William Hannon, officer of the machinists' union in charge. Organizers have already started to work in the Chicago district and it is understood the campaign throughout the country will be directed from there.

MINN. ELECTION SHOWS RADICAL STRENGTH GAINS

Conservative Group Chiefs Prepare for Fight to End in Survival of the Fittest.

Election of Magnus Johnson as Farmer-Labor senator from Minnesota is held in Washington to mean:

1. Increased impetus to the movement for a new realignment of parties—Conservatives and Radicals superseding Republicans and Democrats.

2. Another recruit for the radical group in the United States senate, which may hold the balance of power in the next session, and added prestige for its leader, Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin as a candidate for president next year.

3. LaFollette's ultimate break from the Republican party and nomination for president on a Farmer-Labor or other third party ticket.

Chairman John T. Adams of the Republican national committee finds comfort in the fact that although Governor Preus, the Republican nominee, was badly beaten, Carley, the Democratic nominee, received less than five per cent of the total vote, indicating that the Democratic party in Minnesota has been virtually wiped out.

Leaders Are Alarmed.

Chairman Cordell Hull of the Democratic national committee pretends to be overjoyed over the defeat of a Republican candidate in a normally Republican state. But Republican and Democratic leaders alike are really alarmed over the election of Johnson. They realized that something has happened in the great grain belt which threatens the existence of the old conservative parties. They know it is unlikely that both Republican and Democratic parties can live and that the fight is on for the survival of the fittest.

Chairman Adams betrayed his concern when, in his public statement he said: "As the situation stands today the Republican party is the only organized influence around which the constructive, progressive forces of the contry can rally.

Appeals to Conservatives.

This was an appeal to conservatives in Minnesota and elsewhere to rally to the Republican banner, thus avoiding the danger of divided forces.

Democratic chiefs who express themselves frankly admit the fear that their party is confronted with annihilation in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Johnson himself is a picturesque character but his personal importance is swallowed up in the broader significance of his election. It is a radical triumph which with the 1924 presidential campaign approaching, may prove an ominous portent. It is a powerful incentive for the radical group to extend their organization to other states, to press their program in congress, and force their issues to a vote.

POOR VIENNESE UNABLE TO PAY DOCTORS' FEES

Families of Physicians in Dire Straits; Get Meat Once a Month.

Hundreds of doctors in Vienna are having hard times these days keeping themselves and their families alive. The people cannot afford to pay their fees, which are 10,000 crowns (15 cents) a visit. Many physicians' families get meat only once a month and live chiefly on bread and potatoes.

Ninety per cent of the people in Vienna belong to sick benefit associations and seek the help of an outside doctor only as a last recourse. Furthermore, few foreigners come to Vienna in quest of medical aid. The home doctors discourage them from taking the journey, representing local facilities for cures as good as anything to be had in Austria.

It is evident the local practitioner does not want fees to slip through his fingers for the benefit of the profession in another country.

STORAGE SEEN AS MEANS TO BOOST WHEAT

Withdrawing 200,000,000 Bushels From Market and Storing It Is Proposed to Balance Cost.

Storage of wheat and purchase of flour are advocated in the latest plans proposed to solve the low price wheat situation. While the American Farm Bureau federation advanced an idea for the withdrawal of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, to be stored on the farms, business men, bankers and farmers in Omaha launched a "buy a barrel of flour" movement intended to enlist the aid of every housewife in America.

President O. E. Bradfute of the farm bureau, spokesman for the storage plan, declared $660,000,000 could be made available under the intermediate credits act to loan to farmers for storing their surpluses, which could be kept on the farms in bins designated as bonded government warehouses under the provisions of the act. Loans can be made up to three-fourths of the market value of the grain, with the storage receipt as collateral, he said.

The Wichita, Kas., intermediate credit bank is already advancing $100,000 a day to growers at 5½ per cent under this plan, Mr. Bradfute stated.

Support of grain centers, including St. Louis, Sioux City, Chicago and Kansas City, will be enlisted in the Omaha plan which is in line with the wheat buying campaign proposed several days ago in Chicago, which urged the general public individually to buy for future delivery 1,000 bushels of wheat.

Increased demand brought about by flour and wheat purchases, with the withdrawal of 200,000,000 bushels from the market and locking it up, would have an immediate effect on prices, exponents of the movements declared.

"Wheat selling below one dollar a bushel is a national tragedy," said Mr. Bradfute. "It is a tragedy not only to the farmer who grows wheat at a loss, but also to the consumer, the business man and laborer—who must ultimately depend on that farmer's wheat dollar for their continued prosperity."

Co-operative marketing of wheat will unquestionably solve the price problem for the benefit of both producer and consumer, he said.

Charles S. Barrett, national president of the farmers' union, discussing the Omaha idea, declared "if the business man will take some of the wheat off the market and keep it off until the proper time to put it on, the plan will be a great success and will tide the farmer over."

Barber Charges Tip; Held for Larceny

Has a barber who is not given a tip a right to charge it on the bill? A. W. Morf, manager of a typewriter company in New York, took this question to court, charging Joseph Costello, a barber, with petty larceny, for ringing up an extra 10 cents on his check.

"I don't care about the dime," he said, "but this highway robbery has to be shown up. I'm a red-blooded American and this is going to be a test case if it costs $1,000."

The case went over until August 2.

Borneo Ideal Place; Costs There Lowest

British North Borneo appears to be as near paradise as it is possible to get.

No income tax is collected. There is only a nominal land tax, railway fares have not been increased since 1911, tobacco is cheaper than any other place in the world, chickens sell for a shilling apiece and whiskey for eight shillings a bottle.

These facts are found in the official report of British government authorities in the district.

Incidentally, the report says the natives have given up their old habit of head hunting.

Life Threatened by Dope Addicts

Mrs. Wallace Reid, widow of the movie star who gave his life because he became a slave to narcotics, hopes to save some of the two million addicts now in the United States. She has pledged the balance of her life to fighting the dope evil. One of her methods is showing the film, "Human Wreckage," which tells a graphic story of the road to degradation. She has received more than two dozen letters threatening her life because of her activities. These letters came from addicts. The picture shows Mrs. Reid talking to William A. Pinkerton, dean of detectives.

JOHNSON PUNCTUATES POLITICAL DIALOGUE WITH STABS AT HAY

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Of course Magnus Johnson couldn't work the farm and keep house, too, so he got married.

And having got himself elected United States senator from Minnesota, he and his wife got back to their original program on the farm near Kimball and breathed freely for the first time since they left it for the political stump.

It was a great day for the senator, getting back on the job, where he knew the haying was being done right, and mother—mother was in her glory.

The brown silk dress and white shoes mother had to wear to all these fine entertainments in Minneapolis were joyfully laid aside; the hat with its frivolous plume was tucked again in its tissue paper and placed under the bed in the front room, and mother milked the cows for the first time in four solid weeks.

Senator Johnson looks better in overalls and a cotton shirt with a huge straw hat over one eye than he does in his senatorial garb. And he is a colorful figure as he pitches hay, giving it an occasional vicious jab for emphasis as he discusses the low price of wheat and the exorbitant taxes levied upon the farmer.

Heart In Farm.

"Golly, it's good to be back home. Of course I got my duty in politics, but right here's where my heart was all the time I was campaigning. And right here's the reason I'm senator. I'm the farmer's lawyer—that's about it.

"And I'm going to Washington to argue their case. And I'm going to come home with a cost of production price for wheat and government-owned elevator warehouses, where farmers can store their excess crops instead of flooding the market with them and keeping the price down.

"I'm going to do more than that, but that's enough to start with. That'll keep me busy for a while, won't it mother?"

The senator wiped his face with a large red handkerchief and continued:

"From what I can see prohibition ain't what it was cracked up to be. It makes millionaires criminals and criminals millionares, but I am more interested in taking milk from my cows than liquor from them that want it.

"Restricted immigration? Well, there is lots of fine men born abroad, but I'm a labor man, always was, and immigrant laborers make it hard for our own men.

"Bolshevism? A new word for wanting something for nothing. I'm against anybody's getting anything they don't work for.

What Nation Needs.

"Ford for president? I guess maybe he's got a chance. I heard a fellow say the other day the country needed a shakin' up.

"I think we ought to give our war veterans everything they want. They didn't start the war—they just stopped it with their fine young bodies. And we begrudge them the right kind of care for those. I was the first to introduce the bonus bill in the senate when I was a member. (Minnesota senate.)

"Taxes are too high and we've got too many of them.

"I don't know much about the world court or the league of nations or scrappin' the navy, but I'm against any foreign entanglements.

"And I'm warning any of these professional lobbyists to keep away from me. I got a right like the kick of my black mule waiting for anybody that thinks he can flatter me into his way.

"And I'm against the supreme court having the right to kill an act of congress by a five to four vote. It ought to be unanimous or the act should stand."

International Legion Movement Started

The British Empire Service league, in conference in London unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of forming an English-speaking Veterans' association which would include the American Legion and all similar bodies. A committee was instructed to begin negotiations for this purpose.

Captain Donald Smith, of the American Legion, accepted the spirit of the resolution and urged that concrete proposals be submitted to the convention of the legion at San Francisco in October.

Italian "Bernhardt" to Recoup Fortune

Trying to recoup the fortune she lost during the war, Eleanora Duse, the "Italian Bernhardt," will return to the stage in this country in October. The tragedienne, 64 years old, probably will be seen in Ibsen plays in which she now is appearing in London. Broadway understands she will give only two performances a week in New York. Madame Duse toured the United States in 1893, 1896 and 1902. She retired from the stage during the World war.

Places Ohio's Wheat Slump Loss in Millions

Slumping wheat values may mean heavy losses for Ohio farmers, possibly to the extent of more than $8,000,000, Charles V. Turax, state director of agriculture, estimated recently.

"Farmers of the state may not get more than 91 cents a bushel for their wheat this year," he said. "Last year they received on an average $1.15. On the present crop and price basis the loss wil lbe $8,248,800."

VILLA SLAIN BY LEADEN STORM FROM AMBUSH

Former Mexican Guerilla Chieftain Dies in Saddle Under Rain of Bullets From Foes' Guns.

Francisco (Pancha) Villa, the most interesting character of contemporary Mexican history, a strange combination of horse sense and fiery impulse, was killed in ambush last week.

Heavily guarded as always, a part of his military strategy learned in a hard school of experience, Villa met death about 8 A. M. July 20 on the outskirts of Parral between Long's House and the Guna Juanto bridge when seven unidentified assassins from ambush sent 16 bullets into his body and head.

Col. Miguel Trillo, Villa's secretary; Rosalio Morales, one bodyguard, and one bystander whose name has not been learned, also were killed. One Villa guard was wounded.

Bandit Met "Hoodoo."

The attacking band totalled seven, the bandit's unlucky number. The assailants were on foot, while Pancho's men were mounted, leaving Parral on a happy-go-lucky journey to his ranch at Canutillo, Durango.

The assassins fled to the river bed and sped off on horses which had been hidden in the river bed near the bridge.

General E. Martinez, commanding a detachment of 100 federal soldiers, however, captured three of the attacking seven. General Martinez said the assassins used 30-30 rifles.

Two theories are advanced by officers investigating. One is that deserters from Villa's guard committed the killings. The other is that of revenge.

Temper Ruled Mexican.

Villa, the mountain man, with ability to ride, shoot and swear, with a peculiar complex, the great weakness of which was an uncontrollable temper, had many enemies—probably hundreds of men had sworn to take his life—and, his friends say, he had no enemy so bitter as Francisco Herrera. Villa is claimed virtually to have exterminated the Herrera family, prominent in Mexico, Francisco being the only male member of the family left. He is a government official at Gomez Pulicio, Durango. To his fiery temper is attributed Villa's downfall and the boy of the Sierra Madres of Western Chihuahua, who grew to be the most notorious figure in all Mexico, often admitted his weakness. From a sane man, laughing, joking with his friends, his eyes would become blood-shot, he would pitch his voice several tones higher, and pull his pistol and fire at the slightest provocation.

Vengeance Plot Suspected.

Pancho Villa was shot down by men who had sworn to take his life to revenge the execution of the father and three brothers of Francisco Herrera, a political leader opposed to the bandit chieftain, government officials believe.

Herrera's relatives were executed at the order of Villa when he was in the heydey of his power. Herrera swore he would one day wreak his vengeance upon Villa. Time and again, it has been known, attempts have been made to assassinate Villa. Several times he is reported to have shot down men of his following whom he thought planned an attempt on his life.

Babies Being Named for Stars of Screen

The old-fashioned custom of naming babies after grandfather or grandmother is dropping into discard, judging from the quarterly birth report of Dr. C. W. Fry, Indiana health commissioner. Motion picture actors and actresses are having their names perpetuated in the younger generation.

The Molly, Anna, Sue, Elizabeth and Virginia of the past have given way to Marilyn, Gloria, Juanita, Phyllis and Francilla. Even the old favorite, Mary, has almost disappeared. Among boy babies the Johns and Williams have been replaced by Clarence, Eugene, Rudolph, Hubert and James-Paul.

'Cures' Tuberculosis With Sun's Rays

An infallible cure for tuberculosis in 30 minutes is claimed by Rafael Santos, 25-year-old Porto Rican, medical student of the University of Paris.

Dr. Santos has constructed a set of lens instruments for introducing sun rays and ultraviolet rays into the lungs. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania before going to Paris.

Wisconsin Clam Yields $1,500 Pearl

The largest and most perfect pearl ever found in Wisconsin was discovered by William Castner, Rockton, Ill., clammer. The gem, weighing 25 grains, pure white, and a perfect sphere, will sell for more than $1,500, experts declare, it was found in a clam taken from the Pecatonica river, six miles from here.

Judge Orders Auto Drivers to Speed Up

Sitting in a court made famous by Judge Charles L. Bartlett, who slapped big fines on speeders, sent them to jail and even to the psychopathic ward for observation as to their sanity, Judge Edward J. Jefferies took a rap at slow drivers and told them to speed up.

"Driving slowly causes more accidents than driving fast," Judge Jefferies said. "It 'gums up' traffic. There are more accidents under 25 miles an hour than there are above."

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

MINNESOTA, the great wheat-growing Republican state, furnished the political sensation of the past week in the election of Magnus Johnson, a "dirt farmer," to the United States senate. He is to fill the unexpired term of the late Knute Nelson. Johnson's election, on a Farmer-Labor ticket, was overwhelming. He defeated Governor Preus, Republican, and Senator Carley, Democrat. That is the way the record reads; that is the story the figures tell. The more important truth is that Magnus Johnson defeated Dollar Wheat.

Mr. Johnson made his campaign in opposition to the Washington administration and as an appeal to unrest. He went over the state repeating this: "The trouble with Harding is he ain't a big enough man for the job." That doesn't mean anything, of course. The same thing could be said by anybody of any man and any job. It has often been said of Presidents. It was said even of Lincoln, and worse things were charged against Washington.

CITIZENSHIP in a republic carries with it the privilege of belittling Presidents. There is no statute against it, in however bad taste it may be held.

It is not remarkable that the newly-elected senator from Minnesota says Mr. Harding is not big enough for the job he holds. The new senator is a LaFollette follower, and he looks upon the Wisconsin demagogue as a Jack the Giant Killer. In the mind of Johnson the mighty Jack would be big enough for the job. He would abolish the supreme court, wreck the railroads or confiscate them and put them under government control, make supply and demand jump through a hoop and run the price of wheat up to $3. All this by simply snapping his fingers.

Sick men are naturally anxious to get well, and they want to get well in a hurry. The slow processes of recovery make them intolerant of natural obstacles and they are ready to listen to anybody who has a quick remedy. The day when the sick man loses patience is the day of the quack doctor.

MAGNUS JOHNSON'S victory is not without a parallel in history. "Pitchfork" Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina was elected to the United States senate in 1895 on a platform of populistic radicalism and in opposition to President Grover Cleveland's administration.

Tillman, a life-long Democrat, didn't think Cleveland, as President, was big enough for the job. The "Pitchfork" took the stand that the President was a servant of the "interests." That charge is always hurled at any man high in office who takes the stand that those in position to make prosperity possible are deserving of some consideration.

The tumult in the grain-producing states of the Northwest is much like the revolt that created the Farmers' Alliance and later the People's party. The same combination of western farmers and trade unionism was attempted in 1890 and 1892 as is undertaken now. Those were great times for the political quacks.

Reference to the People's party platform of 1892 will show that it demanded substantially everything of an economic nature that the triumphant Magnus and the men who herd with him are demanding. They declared for government ownership and operation of the railroads and of all telegraph and telephone systems.

Johnson is for government control of railroads and mines. As for government control of railroads we had a woeful example during the war. The country is still paying for that experiment.

POPULISTS of a generation ago also attacked the national banking system. They lambasted the higher courts because of their decisions and injunctions; they demanded graduated income taxes; they demanded government warehouses for the storage of surplus wheat. The Farmer-Laborites of today are making practically the same demands. There are timid souls who fear the success of the radicals in the Northwest, who are enjoying a season of success through the advocacy of the selfish interests of one class of citizens, will lead to the organization of a third political party. That might be a good thing for the country. It would provide a political home for those who are getting into office under banners that are foreign to their principles. There is no relationship between the things LaFollette advocates and the principles of the Republican party. He is a cheat. He has won office under false pretenses. It is so with others in the senate over whom he has virtual control.

A third party would separate the sheep from the goats. Then, if the goats were to win, well and good. They could at least lay claim to honesty.

WHO IS JOHNSON? He is a man of prodigious voice. What he has to say to the voters he thunders. He is a farmer of the "dirt" classification. He owns a farm and he toils in sweat to make it produce. He keeps many cows and they know his voice as well as the voters of Minnesota know it. The cows come when he calls, as did the voters in last week's election.

Mr. Johnson's mental capacity is not as well known as the vocal equipment with which he trumpets his convictions. As to his mental training it is no more than fair to give his own opinion. He says he has "a better education than Henry Ford."

The newly-elected senator from the wheat belt registers high in one respect. He has a wife who thinks more of the farm on which they live than of going to Washington. She is the mother of six children, three boys and three girls. It is the family's intention to run the farm while the head of it goes to Washington and runs the senate and raises the price of wheat.

Our guess is that the farm will be run better than the senate.

JOHNSON VOTE PROTEST FROM FARM TOILERS

Writer Asserts Rebellion Against Things as They Are Swung Election in Minnesota.

BY FREDERIC WM. WILE.

Minnesota did not choose Magnus Johnson to fill the seat once adorned by a Windom, a Ramsey, a Davis, a Nelson and a Kellogg because of the color of his Scandinavian blue eyes.

It preferred Johnson, the radical, to Preus, the Republican conservative, because it was bent on filing a bitter, determined, resonant protest against things as they are.

That's the long and short of the Minnesota senatorial election.

There are side-issue explanations galore. Governor Preus made political enemies within his own ranks. He should have appointed a Republican to fill Knute Nelson's place instead of attempting to gratify his own ambition to procure it. He should have let the legislature select Nelson's successor. He played radical politics during the last six months of his gubernatorial term. He did this; he did that. He should have done this thing; and not have done that thing. And so on, ad infinitum.

Protest No. 2.

But they are all superficial and superfluous explanations of Magnus Johnson's cyclonic victory. He goes to Washington, within a period of eight months, of the conditions that are oppressing the farmer and the "common man" of the Northwest, as they regard it, beyond the endurance point. They have rebelled. They became embittered against the economic tyrrany which they think is weighing down upon them.

Magnus Johnson is a Swedish immigrant just past 50—the type of hundreds of thousands of Scandinavians who, either as first or second generation folk from Sweden, Norway or Denmark, have been settled in Minnesota and made the state, agriculturally at least, what it is today. Johnson has a stalwart frame, an indomitable energy, a Leonine voice, an insatiable ambition, and a natural flair for politics of the rough-and-tumble kind.

"Victory Cost Millions."

When Henrik Shipstead was in Washington last year shortly after his election, a newspaperman asked him if it had cost much money to "put him over," Shipstead astonished his questioner by saying that it had cost "millions" and, in addition to "millions," has cost "blood and tears."

"By the millions it cost to elect me senator," he explained, "I mean the millions of dollars lost by the farmers of Minnesota, whose mortgages have been foreclosed either because they couldn't meet their interest at the bank, or their taxes at the county treasurer's office. Nobody knows just how many millions thus have been lost; those were the millions the farmers of Minnesota had in mind when they voted me into the senate.

"By the blood that was spilled to enable my election, I mean the countless suicides that ensued in Minnesota following the hopeless conditions the farm folk have been weathering since 1921.

Tears of Suffering.

"By the tears that were shed, I mean the heartaches and the heartbreaks that occurred when farmers were evicted from the land they could no longer hold because they could no longer make an acre of wheat or corn or alfalfa pay, at market, for the bare cost of sowing and reaping it."

Dr. Shipstead probably indulged in that hyperbole which is poetic license to a politician. But as to the general conditions to which he ascribed his election by 83,000 majority there is not the slightest doubt. These conditions not only have persisted since November, 1922, but they have been aggravated. In the very week that preceded the recent Minnesota election wheat tumbled to the lowest figure on the Chicago board of trade that it touched in nine years. Nobody will ever know what that slump meant in votes for Magnus Johnson. It was little short of Heaven-sent, for his purposes.

Nothing Mysterious.

So there's nothing mysterious about Magnus Johnson's vault into the senate. He is there because the Minnesota "common man's" pocket nerve has been touched, and touched harder and harder, for the last two years. He is there because a suit of clothes in Minnesota costs 25 to 40 per cent more than it did a little while ago. He is there because railroad freight rates are up, and prices for farm produce down.

(Copyright, 1923.)

Flaxseed is produced chiefly in the north central states, the most important being North and South Dakoa, Minnesota and Montana, according to reports of the United States department of agriculture.

Stop *that* Eczema!

AMAZING results have been produced by S. S. S. in cases of eczema, pimples, blackheads and other skin eruptions. If you have been troubled with eczema, and you have used skin applications without number, make a test yourself, on yourself with a bottle of S. S. S., one of the most powerful blood cleansers known. S. S. S. makes the blood rich and pure, and when your blood is freed of impurities your stubborn eczema, rash, tetter, skin eruptions, pimples, blackheads, blotches and acne are bound to disappear. There are no unproven theories about S. S. S.; the scientific results of each of its purely vegetable medicinal ingredients are admitted by authorities.

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

Eskimo Tots Meet "Paleface Chief" Visiting Land of the Totem Pole

THE PRESIDENT SHAKING HANDS WITH TWO FAR NORTHERN CONSTITUENTS; MARKET STREET, KETCHIKAN, DECORATED IN WELCOME.

Though various minor trips planned for the presidential party had to be abandoned because of the heat and the excessive fatigue of Mrs. Harding, after its visit to Fairbanks, Alaska, the trip has been a brilliant success.

The President has greatly enjoyed visits to several famous Alaskan mines, where he witnessed a "clean-up." Among the trophies of the trip is a moose-hide dog collar studded with gold nuggets which will adorn the neck of Laddie Boy.

At the Indian mission settlement near Metlakatla several thousand little Indians and Eskimos caught their first glimpse of their chief executive.

Bok's Peace Prize Rules

The conditions under which plans for the $100,000 American peace award, created by Edward W. Bok, must be submitted, have been made public by the committee in charge.

These define the scope of the plan sought as one "that must provide a practical means, whereby the United States can take its place and do its share toward preserving world peace, while not making compulsory the participation of the United States in European war if any such are, in the future found unpreventable.

Competition is open to every United States citizen, whether by birth or naturalization, and plans may be submitted not only by individuals, but also by organizations, national, state or local. Only one plan may be submitted by any one contestant. Manuscripts, which must be typewritten, must be accompanied by a summary of not more than 500 words, while the paper itself, must not be over 5,000 words.

Manuscripts must not bear the author's name or any identifying sign, but must have attached a plain sealed envelope containing the author's name and address.

All plans must be received at the offices of the American Peace Award in New York by midnight, Nov. 15. The names of the jury of award will be announced about Sept. 1.

The committee announced that it is possible that the jury of award may select a plan which is a composite of the best plan and of sections and ideas taken from each of several other plans. In that event, a second, third, fourth and fifth award of $5,000 each will be made in addition to the principal one of $100,000.

The formal conditions reiterate that the main award is to be made in two payments, $50,000 to be paid upon announcement of the selection by the jury of award and the other $50,000 when and if the plan is approved by the United States senate or upon demonstration of an adequate degree of popular support.

Contestants may obtain a copy of the conditions at the organization's headquarters.

I. W. W. BARRED BY CALIFORNIA COURT ORDER

Sacramento Judge Issues Sweeping Edict to Prohibit All Activities of Organization in State.

California's war against the Industrial Workers of the World and its activities passed into a new stage following the issuance by Judge Charles O. Busick of Sacramento county, of a sweeping temporary injunction prohibiting virtually all activities of the organization and affiliated bodies in this state.

Under the terms of the writ mere membership in the Industrial Workers of the World or affiliated bodies will be construed as contempt of court, punishable by six months imprisonment without the necessity of a jury trial. The injunction will be valid in every county in the state and any superior court will have jurisdiction.

In Name of the State.

The action was brought in the name of the state by District Attorney J. J. Henderson of Sacramento county, with the consent of Attorney General U. S. Webb, after the criminal courts in the county, as in other counties, had become clogged with a multiplicity of Industrial Workers of the World prosecutions under the criminal syndicalism law.

Although this law provides that membership in organizations advocating violent overthrow of the government, destruction of property and other forms of lawlessness, shall be unlawful, it is necessary in each case both to prove membership and to prove that the Industrial Workers of the World is an organization covered by the terms of the statute.

By means of the injunction, District Attorney Henderson hopes to have the Industrial Workers of the World declared once and for all an unlawful organization, removing the necessity of proving it before a jury in each individual case.

Scores of Industrial Workers of the World have been sentenced to prison under the act in California, but trials have been prolonged and jury disagreements have been many.

Flocking to West Coast.

Members of the Industrial Workers of the World have been flocking to the state in the past two months, the district attorney avers, for the purpose of terrorizing the lumber, agricultural, mining and oil industries.

The temporary injunction is directed against officials and members of affiliated organizations in addition to the Industrial Workers of the World itself, the others being the Agricultural Workers' union, No. 400; the Lumber Workers' union, No. 120; Agricultural Workers' union, No. 110; Marine Transport Industrial union, No. 510; Railroad Workers' union, No. 520; Oil Workers' Industrial union, No. 230; General Construction Workers' Industrial union, No. 310, and the Metal Workers' Industrial union, No. 210.

Earning Power Cut; Sues for $15,012,750

Asserting that injuries he received in an attack on him by M. C. Martin, London capitalist, has seriously impaired his earning capacity, James C. L. Huber, a promoter of New York and London, filed suit for $15,012,750 damages in circuit court in St. Louis.

Huber declares that he is able to earn only a small salary now, while before the alleged attack his income was $500,000 a year.

Sketches From Life :: :: By Temple

"Mother Says It All Helps"

Three Nations Want Control of Tangier, City Without a Country

"In taking up the question of the status of Tangier, Africa's most northwesterly city—and strategically a sort of Roland for Gibraltar's Oliver—Great Britain, France and Spain are dealing with a question of such delicacy that it has been dodged, by mutual consent 11 years," says a bulletin from headquarters in Washington of the National Geographic society in regard to "the city without a country" which is the subject of diplomatic conversations in London.

"The Moroccan crisis of 1911 between France and Germany almost set the World war off three years before its time," continues the bulletin; "and when peace was preserved by the narrowest margin the powers were glad enough to thrust the Tangier question hastily aside by stating the city was 'to be given a special regime, to be agreed on later.' In the meantime a temporary international commission has administered affairs in the city and a territory of 140 square miles around it and has failed to please Great Britain, who wants permanent internationalization; France, who wants it annexed to the French protectorate, or Spain, who wants control.

Only a Few Miles From Europe.

"Situated only a few miles from Europe Tangier has been affected to a greater or less degree by Western civilization for centuries. Since the Moors set up their power in Northwestern Africa, the Portuguese, Spaniards and English have held the place; but the English, the last of the three to have possession, abandoned it to the Moors in 1684. For a long time afterward it was one of the chief cities of the sultan of Morocco. But since the city has been in the hands of 'infidels' it has been visited only on the rarest occasions by sultans.

"From the sea Tangier is the Arab city of North Africa par excellence, for the ugly dashes of yellow, green and red with which scattered modern constructions have marred the otherwise glistening whiteness of the native city are not distinguishable until the steamer lies close in.

"The traveler from Europe will be struck at once by the lack of the well-known rumble of city streets, for though the uneven thoroughfares are in most part paved with cobblestones wheeled vehicles are practicaly unknown—not only in Tangier, but throughout Morocco. The streets are nevertheless crowded with other means of transport. So narrow are some of them that at the oft-repeated 'Balak!' ('Look out!') one must again and again spring into some doorway in order to let donkeys, mules and horses pass.

Camels and Men Do the "Trucking."

"Camels have to be unloaded on the 'Socco' or market-place outside the walls. Things too heavy to be carried by a single animal must be transported by men and it is no unusual sight to see great stones five and six feet long slung on poles and borne by a dozen or more half-naked Moors.

"In these narrow streets the little box-like shops, waist high, give the proper oriental setting. In them one sees the owner reclining and sedately reading, seemingly oblivious to the stirring scene around him, until he is 'disturbed' by a purchaser for his goods, all of which are within arm's reach.

"Tangier's strategic importance lies in the fact that it is at the southern entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar and as a fortified naval base might prove almost as effectual in blocking that exceedingly important passage as the famous rock. The city is only 35 miles southwest of the rock of Gibraltar and barely 25 miles from the nearest point on the Spanish mainland."

DIABETIC REMEDY IS NOT A CURE

Control of Diet Necessary Under New Insulin Treatment.

Insulin, the new remedy for diabetes, is not to be considered in any sense as a cure for that disease, and it is not of such nature as to obviate the necessity of careful diet for all persons undergoing the so-called insulin treatment. These statements are made by Dr. William S. McCann, associate professor in Johns Hopkins Medical school and associate physician of Johns Hopkins hospital, under whose care severe cases of diabetes are being given the insulin treatment at the hospital.

Dr. McCann says:

"Insulin is not a cure. It is, however, in our experience a specific remedy for diabetes, which has already saved many lives and has alleviated much suffering from the disease. Its effects are only temporary, leaving the fundamental condition of the disease unchanged. The discoverer of insulin, Dr. Banting, has always been very careful not to make the claim that insulin cures diabetes.

"A great deal of harm can arise from careless statements to the effect that diet can be neglected during insulin treatment. The publications of all the men who have subjected insulin to scientific study emphasize the fact that accurate control of the diet is more necessary with insulin than without it. The reason for this is twofold: A given dose of insulin will cause the proper utilization of a fairly definite amount of food. If more food is taken than the dose of insulin provides for, the patient will have sugar in the urine again, so that some of the good effects of the treatment will have been nullified. On the other hand, an overdose of insulin may kill the patient by reducing the sugar of the blood below that which is necessary for life.

"Estimates of the number of sufferers from diabetes vary from half a million to a million in America. From 75 to 90 per cent of all cases of diabetes can be controlled satisfactorily by proper dieting, without impairing the patients' efficiency and without undue suffering from restriction of food. For the 10 to 20 per cent who have the disease in a more severe form, insulin is a God-send, but is not a cure, and accurate control of the diet must still be maintained."

MARK'S FALL PLACES MILLIONS OF GERMANS NEAR TO STARVATION

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"It is conservatively estimated that 7,000,000 German men and women are slowly starving to death as a result of the industrial crisis and the fatal plunge in th evalue of the mark," declared Dr. Heinrich Brauns, German minister of labor, in an exclusive statement, "They are people who were converted into paupers because the income upon which they formerly live dcomfortably for a whole year will not buy bread for one week under present conditions. Then, there are millions living solely upon old social insurance premiums.

"The fall of the mark has reduced these sums—once sufficient for all necessities—to ridiculously pittances that will not buy a single newspaper today.

400,000 Are Jobless.

"We have 400,000 actually unemployed, but in addition there are millions comprising what the late Dr. Walter Rathenau called 'victims of hidden unemployment'. These millions are like the ballast of our industries and trade. They are kept at their jobs either at full time or part time as the result of demobilization legislation.

"Throw this human ballast ruthlessly overboard and the result would be to drive them into the streets and invite revolution. To the outside world it appears that Germany is 'dumping' her products, but in reality the constant devaluation of our money indirectly affects all the markets of the world—particularly the labor markets.

Involuntary "Dumping."

"We do not want to underbid foreign nations, but so long as the mark continues to tumble, as it does now, foreign nations can buy our products so cheaply—against our will and beyond our control—that widespread unemployment must result in those other countries. Unemployment is the beginning of downward revision of the wage scale everywhere.

"The world should understand that, far from dumping our goods abroad, we want—because we must—to buy goods from other countries, especially foodstuffs from England and the United States.

"Even formerly we had to import one-fourth of our wheat from abroad; now we must import one-third, also the greater part of our wool, ore and copper and all our cotton. But we have not the money to pay for it.

Workers Losing Faith.

"The farther and faster the mark sinks the quicker our workers will lose faith in the future. There will be a fatal moment when the workers feel that all their super-human efforts were futile. Communists are waiting for the moment when, they know, millions of German workers will join their ranks. If revolution comes in Germany it will be made not by workers who are Communists by conviction and who aspire to a Soviet state, but by workers who have lost all faith in the future and are in a desperate state of despair."

Minister Brauns told of the suffering of the workers and their families, thousands being compelled by poverty to go without socks and underwear.

Dr. Brauns long has been the storm center of constant strike threats, but invariably his calm judgment, fair dealing and remarkable talent for negotiation between capital and labor have averted crises that threatened terrific upheavals. He is in ill health—suffering from a kidney ailment—and for a time conducted affairs of office from the sick bed. His latest achievement was settlement of the metal workers strike in Berlin.

AMERICANS LEAD IN WORLD RICHES

London Paper Names Ford as Wealthiest Man, With $500,000,000.

Who are the ten richest men in the world? asks the London Sunday Express. It answers the query by giving a list, at the head of which is Henry Ford, whose fortune it estimates at $500,000,000. John D. Rockefeller comes next with $450,000,000; Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, is third with $150,000,000 and then follow the Duke of Westminster, Sir Basil Zaharoff, Hugo Stinnes, Percy Rockefeller, Baron H. Mitsui, Baron H. Iwasaki and the Gaekwar of Baroda, each with $100,000,000.

James B. Duke, the tobacco king; George F. Baker of the First National Bank of New York and T. B. Walker, Minneapolis timber landowner, the Express says, might be added to the list, since they all have fortunes estimated at $100,000,000, while there are at least three other Indian rulers whose fortunes probably exceed this amount.

Many Other Fortunes.

The Rothschilds, Guggenheims, Vanderbilts, Weyerhousers and the Astors, says the writer, do not appear because theirs are family fortunes. The Rothschild wealth has been estimated at from $250,000,000 to $500,000,000 and that of the Astors at from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000.

Henry Ford is possibly the richest man in all history, the paper says. He has a net business income of more than $100,000,000 a year. He earns $250 every minute. Croesus may have been richer, since his famous gift to Delphi cost $10,000,000, and that, reduced to today's terms, might mean $200,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller gave away $500,000,000 to charity and to foundations before 1921. He is the head, however, of the biggest group of wealthy men ever produced by a single industry and his private fortune must still rank him second.

Owner of Monte Carlo.

Sir Basil Zaharoff is Europe's mystery man, but it is no mystery that he is one of Europe's wealthiest men. He owns more than half of Monte Carlo and his holdings in armament firms are even larger. He is in oil, finance, shipping; in fact, it is difficult to say what he is not interested in.

The Mitsuis and the Iwasakis are financiers, traders and shippers. The Gaekwar of Baroda's wealth is almost impossible to estimate but his diamonds alone are valued at $1,250,000 and he has a jeweled tapestry worth $1,500,000. Guns of gold weighing 400 pounds stand at his palace gate.

BONES, RELICS OF PREHISTORIC MAN ARE FOUND

Odd Skulls Believed 2,000 Years Old Discovered in Ozarks Cave.

Half way up a rugged bluff of the Ozarks, which tower above the Gasconade river about three miles from Richland, Mo., have been found evidence of a pre-historic civilization which aroused the interest of archaeologists of the Smithsonian institute, who will go there to investigate.

About a year ago in a large cave which opens to the river, A. Steckle, the owner, who was enlarging it to make a resort for tourists, uncovered three human skulls and a number of bones, in addition to pottery and beads. The skulls are unusual in that they do not resemble Indian skulls, but have low, receding foreheads, and very thick skull bones. The teeth are large, sharp and well preserved.

The bones were uncovered in a bed of ashes directly below a large hole in the stone ceiling, evidently made by the action of fire. More than a foot of earth covered the ashes. Because of this earth, which apparently could have come there only through decomposition, it is believed the race lived 2,000 years or more ago.

U. S. HUSBANDS HAPPY, THEIR WIVES CAUSE

Heads of Home, Noblewoman Thinks, Have Reason to Feel Free of Trouble.

"American husbands are happy—and they have good reason to be.

"Your American women are wonderful. They are the world's greatest guaranty of the future of civilization."

Lady Marilina Sever Buco, Rumanian noblewoman, friend of Queen Marie and distinguished charity worker, was the speaker.

So impressed was she with America and Americans during her three months' stay that she plans to return in the Fall. And Queen Marie, she said, probably will come with her—to thank Americans personally for the manner in which they went to the aid of Rumania's widows and war orphans.

Lady Bocu came here to launch a campaign in aid of war sufferers. She brought with her hundreds of art objects and embroidered articles and sold all of them, netting the relief fund several thousand dollars. Everywhere, she said, she was cordially received and aided.

While in this country, Lady Bocu learned to read and write English, of which she had had no previous knowledge.

Sever Bocu, husband of the young noblewoman, is publisher of one of Transylvania's most powerful news-

PLANS TO FIGHT BIG TAX SLACKER

LaFollette Serves Notice He Will Introduce Bill in Congress.

A determined fight will be made in the next congress by a coalition of Republican and Democratic "progressives" for an amendment to the revenue act requiring publicity on all income tax returns, it was learned last week.

Senator LaFollette, Republican of Wisconsin, has served notice that he will introduce a bill to accomplish this. Such legislation is regarded as a direct attack on large taxpayers.

Internal revenue bureau officials frankly said that if the provision prohibiting them to discuss income tax matters were removed by congress, it probably would open up new and almost unbelievably large sources of revenue which is now being withheld from the government.

Revenue officials of the treasury, dealing with the tax returns of large corporations, are aghast with the skilled and successful attempts of shrewd corporations, able to hire the best lawyers, to hoodwink the government.

So successful have been these trust lawyers that the government this year will have to refund to corporations an amount which may exceed $75,000,000 on taxes already paid.

Publicity of the returns of such corporations, officials said, would open to the government sources of information about the true liability of those concerns, that are not now easily discernible to the limited staff of investigators at the command of the internal revenue bureau.

GERMANS LOST 178 U-BOATS

Submarine Losses Shown in Report Compiled After 4 Years.

One hundred and seventy-eight German submarines were "lost in action" during the war, said an official report received by the navy department.

The loss in personnel is given as 5,364, of whom 515 were officers. These figures are believed by officials to be the first authentic information on this subject to be obtained.

Four years were consumed, the author of the report asserts, in checking official records and interviewing members of the German admiralty who had charge of undersea craft.

Depth charges accounted for 37 submarines, fixed mines for 36, fights with enemy submarines 20, engine and other trouble 14, torpedo boats, destroyers and subchasers 13, accidental ramming eight, armed fishing craft six, airplane (bombing) six, and submarine nets six. Twenty-one submarines were demolished or otherwise disposed of to prevent their capture by the enemy.

Three were sunk by regular patrol vessels of the enemy, three by armed auxiliaries, two by cruisers and two by artillery fire from the shore. One was sunk by a liner at the entrance to the British base of Scapa Flow, the famous U-29 under Captain Weddigen.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

DISCOVERY of a vastly improved method of immunization against measles has been announced before the French Academy of Science by Dr. Roux of the Pasteur Institute. The new method of vaccination to prevent the malady is the result of years of experimentation of Dr. Nicolle and Dr. Conseu.

Minnesota's representation in the U. S. senate has been turned over to the Farmer-Labor party as the result of another political transition the state went through in the special senatorial election last week. Magnus Johnson, a "real dirt" farmer, gained the post vacated by Knute Nelson when he defeated Governor J. A. O. Preus, Republican. James A. Carley, Democrat, was a poor third.

Rains in some localities assuming the proportions of cloudbursts descended upon the Colorado towns of Denver, Parker, Franktown, Melvin, Sullivan, Florence and Portland last week in such volume that creeks overflowed their banks, washed highway and railroad bridges, and damaged scores of homes and business houses.

It was admitted last week that Mrs. Harding, the President's wife, was suffering considerably from fatigue caused by her activities since she satrted out from Washington with the President on his trip to Alaska.

Three thousand at the American Near East Relief orphanage center in Armenia, who for the last two years have been treated for trachoma by Dr. Uhls of Kansas City, have been discharged as cured.

Loading of trans-Atlantic liners at Liverpool, Eng. was stopped last week in consequence of a serious extension of the dock strike. All coastal and cross channel service was also halted.

Delegates to the 31st annual convention of the International Walther league in Detroit adopted resolutions condemning Darwinism, modern social conditions and divorce.

A Kentucky elevator company has demanded of the Mixed Claims commission damages because of the burning of its elevator during the war. It demands that Germany produce the records of the activities of its spies and agents from July 1, 1914 to April 7, 1917.

The German embassy in London was instructed last week to inform the British that the Berlin government cannot order cessation of passive resistance in the Ruhr unless French evacuation is guaranted by the allies.

The Turkish government last week authorized Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation at the Lausanne peace conference, to sign the peace [illegible].

PHILIPPINE independence commission has decided to send Manuel Quezon, veteran political leader and president of the senate, to the United States to carry a protest against Governor General Wood to President Harding. Quezon led the cabinet and council of the state in their resignation.

Crown Point, Indiana's Gretna Green, may lose prestige and many fat fees as a result of the bill recently passed by the Illinois legislature abolishing the law prohibiting the remarriage of divorcees within one year after decrees are issued.

Ohio taxpayers right now are having between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 cut off their 1923 tax bills in direct consequence of huge economies established by the state reorganization system inaugurated two years ago, former Governor Davis told a large gathering of Jackson county farmers and merchants at their annual outing recently.

Resolutions declaring the knights of the Ku Klux Klan stand firmly for law enforcement through properly constituted officials were adopted by the Grand Dragons and Great Titalns of the order before adjourning their annual conference in Asheville, N. C.

Soviet Russia has notified the Near East conference at Lusanne that she accepts the convention for control of the Turkish straits which has been negotiated.

It is announced in connection with the Morse conspiracy trial that Attorney General Daugherty will be summoned by the defense to tell what he knew of the wartime transactions of Charles W. Morse and the relations of the Virginia Shipbuilding corporation and the U. S. shipping board.

U. S. Senator Brookhardt of Iowa called on Secretary Hughes last week to report the result of his personal investigation in Russia from which he returned recently.

In the face of continual, open predictions of civil war, the German government has issued a formal statement warning the public that any attempt to overthrow the government would be put down "ruthlessly and with force, no matter whether it came from the left or the right."

James J. Davis, American secretary of labor, who is touring Europe and the Orient to study world emigration problems, plans to investigate conditions in the Ruhr region.

It is predicted that the rose harvest in Bulgaria, will show a shortage of rose blooms, and consequently of rose oil, or attar of roses, because of weather conditions in April and May.

RENEWED frank discussion in the British house of commons of the possibility of war between England and Japan came to an end last week with the passage of the naval estimates providing for strengthening the naval base at Singapore. Most of the opposition came from the Liberal and Labor leaders, who argued that the project was not in spirit with the Washington conference.

A letter signed by Leland Harrison, assistant secretary of state, and sent to the National Popular Government league, denies that the U. S. government had any connection with the Chester Mining and Railway concessions in Turkey.

The German trade union council for the occupied territory has passed a resolution against the efforts of the leaders of the Rhineland republic movement and in favor of the continuance of passive resistance at all costs.

Premier Mussolini of Italy is reorganizing the ministeries of agriculture and labor with the object of forming but one ministry in their place, with two under-secretaries.

An experimental glider tried out in England, and which is fitted with twin engines of five horsepower and two tiny propellers, hit up a speed of 65 miles an hour and attained height of 2,500 feet.

An insurance company doctor announces that after a person has attained the age of 30 the longest life span prevails among those whose weights are uniformly below the average.

Whisky valued at approximately $2,000,000 as based on retail prices in San Francisco, was landed within a few days from a motor ship in the Half Moon Bay district. The ship lay outside the three-mile limit and a flotilla of fishing schooners carried the liquor to the shore.

Southern Illinois took part in a desperate man hunt July 23 as efforts were made to round up 22 convicts sentenced to the state hospital for criminal insane who escaped the day before in a general break for liberty. Forty-one originally escaped but one was killed and 19 were captured.

A severe blow has been dealth rum runners in Sweden through adoption by the Riksdag of two bills which aim to curtail the activity of smuggling. One bill calls for a special police force and the other increases punishment for violation of liquor laws.

Department of justice agents visited the Horsley studio in Los Angeles last week and confiscated five reels of motion picture films of the Dempsey - Gibbons fight at Shelby, Mont. on July 4.

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RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

WET AND DRY VOTES— Battle of 1924.

What part will wet and dry issue play in next year's battle for the control of the nation? Other big questions ought to get the main consideration, but it is doubtful if they do.

President Harding has taken his stand for law enforcement. He has made his bid for the dry vote. This indicates that he intends to be the candidate of his party next year.

The nation is dry. It will remain dry. The Democratic party may split on the liquor issue. W. J. Bryan will lead the forces for the drys and law and order. Governor Smith of New York will be the wet captain.

A big bunch of Republicans will not be in line for President Harding on questions other than wet and dry. He has won many to his way of thinking by the speeches he made on his western trip.

The rich are the worst wet offenders. They want their drinks in their own cellars. They want the poor man to obey the law and not do the open bootlegging act.

Harding was wise on taking his stand on booze early. In fact he is the first of the candidates to do so. His party will have to line up with him. The Democrats will be a sorry sight if they do not.

No bootleg party ought to win. Harding's decision to stay by the drys will be hailed with delight by the Anti-Saloon league. Many of the drys had begun to think that his administration was not vigorously enforcing the dry law. Mr. Haynes has not been as successful as was hoped for.

If President Harding will make good on his law enforcement, rich and poor alike, he will have the country behind him. Some of his political enemies say that he made his dry statement as a camouflage. They say that he still has his sails set to catch liberal votes by not being too drastic in law enforcement.

His enemies must have something to say. The law can be enforced if there is an honest will and intention to do so. We hope there is. By their acts shall they be judged.

DEFACING CHURCHES— Boys Full of Mischief.

Frequently we read of or hear about church property or grounds being damaged or defaced, both in town and country. As a rule this bad conduct is charged against some of the boys in a community. As a rule, this is where the blame belongs.

Often we have seen school houses and school grounds the worse off because of some of this unmanly conduct. There ought to be some way to arouse the better nature in boys or men so that they will have no desire to do things that can in no way be of any pleasure or benefit to them for doing such cowardly acts.

Fair grounds and other public buildings often suffer at the hands of these vandals. These places should be well kept and be a beauty spot of the community in which they are located.

If the practice is persisted in, there should be steps taken to discover the offenders and some form of just punishment be meted out. It need not be severe. If nothing more than just the publishing of the names of those who do such things will cure.

We do not know of anything more humiliating than to have it known that Mr. So and So were the persons who did, the wrong and took part in defacing a public building or its grounds.

The way to prevent these things being done is for those officers who have charge of such buildings and grounds to show to the public that they can keep such premises in good condition.

If those in charge are neglectful, then there will be greater desire to deface and disfigure. Take good care of church and school.

WAGES AND PRICES— How High Will They Go?

Some years ago two of our big railway systems ran 18-hour trains between Chicago and New York. This was a tremendous speed. It did not pay the railways to run such trains.

The two roads were the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. They are in competition with each other. Each wants to be the leader in the railway world.

Common sense finally made them agree to run slower trains. This was safety first for human life and more profitable to the railroads. The fastest trains now take 20 hours for the trip.

The same kind of a race has been going on between prices and wages. If the prices went up, then the wage earner said he and she must have more pay. If wages went up then those who had something to sell said the prices must go up.

In either case, the poor devil of a consumer got the black eye. Today we all know that the brakes must be set. In the hill country there are along the road what is known as "Thank-you-ma'ams." These safeguards help in going up hill and prevent you going too fast when you are coming down hill.

The big boom has commenced to bust. Sugar went up. Housewives quit buying. The bottom has gone out of cotton and copper market boom. The oil bubble busted in many places. Stock and bond market prices had a crash as they tumbled downward.

Building booms have halted. Folks balked at paying outrageous prices for labor and materials. The public vomited. A halt has come. The wartime appetite for fat profit and profiteering is still here.

Several Wall street failures have helped to bring business back to sea level. We doubt whether the labor unions can be controlled or can control themselves. That is, will they consent to go to lower wage levels after having had the joy ride?

What has Henry Ford done to the business world by his policy of paying ever increasing wages, so as to keep above the union scale? There are those who believe that Ford, in the near future, may say that his minimum wage will be $10 per day, just as he said ten years ago, that $5 per day was the least he would pay.

The trouble is that both our old political parties have become well nigh helpless in the game of government. The old, inside gang must be taken care of first, and to hell with the public.

We are over organized. This and that clique and clan must be taken care of. This and that breed and creed must be made happy to get votes. We no longer have the statesmanship of Daniel Webster, John Sherman or Theodore Roosevelt, whose chief concern was the welfare of all America and every American.

Do we have the tall timber statesmen to point the way for us to get out of the wilderness? So far our money system sits steady in the boat. It has not crashed and tumbled downward like that of other nations.

Wages and prices of other business must find some way to fit into the welfare of the farmer. Either wages and prices must come down to the farmer's level, or the farmer must be lifted up to the same price plane that labor unions and business trusts and combinations now enjoy. Which shall it be? The answer should not be delayed too long.

OHIO FARM BUREAU— Too Many Big Pay Jobs.

We have given a helping hand to the farm bureau in Ohio. We firmly believed it was the farmer's salvation. We believed that it would lead to sane and sensible co-operation.

Very few organizations have failed because of shortcomings on the part of the rank and file folks. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred that fail do so because of misconduct and unfaithfulness of leaders.

The state farm bureau is an example. Too many soft snap, big pay jobs, while the poor devil farmer is borrowing money to pay his tax and $10 year dues.

The farmer wants to be loyal to his own cause. He is willing to follow leaders. He is ready to do anything to lift himself out of the gloom and despair into which farm and farmer are now in.

It may be just accident, but since the farmer has been paying his $10 a year dues he has had the hardest time he ever had in his life to make both ends meet.

He is supervised and told what to do and how to vote by the fellows at the state capital. They have made him believe they were getting a lot of cure-all laws for him, and each year his taxes were more and his income less.

The farmers of Ohio rebelled at the election when these big salary farm bosses attempted to sell out to the tax dodgers in Ohio. The farmers voted against this treason of their state leaders seven to one. But the big machine at the state capital is so organized that the sofe snap fellows can continue to hold on, draw several thousand a year salary and the farmers cannot get of them.

These tin-horn state leaders have become arrogant and inflated with egotism. They have refused to give information to leaders as to how many dozen fellows are on the pay roll, how much each get, who they are and what is done with the money that the farmer pays in.

The longer this crowd holds on in Ohio the worse off the Ohio farmer is. They try to make the farmer believe all sorts of things, but all the time the farmers' taxes increase, his crop prices go lower and his income fades.

The Ohio farm bureau can do a good work, but not until it cleans house at the state headquarters. The biggest benefits that have come from this work has been from the brain and effort of the county and township leaders and members of the farm bureau.

The state farm bureau of Ohio has a good president who has just been elected. He does the most good and is paid the least. He is a blessing and not a high salary sofe-snap pest.

17 - YEAR LOCUST— Strange Freak of Nature.

Nature has some mighty funny freaks. There are millions of different kinds of things, all made according to their own plans and specifications, rules and regulations.

The surface of the earth has its millions. Inside the earth are millions. In the water are millions of different forms of life. The odd things that sail the air will never be counted or numbered.

The 17-year locust is one of the freaks of nature. It lives a few weeks and then its seed for its next generation is buried in the earth for 17 years.

It goes in millions. It sings or moans while it devours crops and other vegetation. In June, while in the hills and fields of Pennsylvania we saw and heard these strange winged things. We caught some of them and looked them over.

The old-timer citizen said we could hold them five minutes before they would bite or sting. We played safe and held them less than one minute. They come from the earth and go back to it.

The egg is laid in the bark of a tree or bush. This undergoes a change and finally finds it way into the ground where it remains dormant for 17 years and then hatches out.

Just why nature provides such rules of conduct for the locust we cannot guess. Just what the great purpose of this locust is we do not know. We feel sure that it has some mission. We have faith that God did not waste time and that none of His work or plans was in vain.

SOAP BOX TRAITORS— Get Out of Jail.

During the World war, when our boys were at the front, some of the cowardly traitors were at home helping the enemy who was shooting at our American soldiers.

Many of these soap box orators and traitors were sentenced to 20 years in prison. There ought to have been more of them given the same medicine and the sentence should have been for life.

The old war rule was death for spies and traitors. President Harding has let a lot of these fellows out of jail. The public press seem to commend more than they condemn him.

We doubt the wisdom of letting them out one day sooner than they were sentenced. We believe in giving all a fair trial and absolute justice. If a jury and judge say they were traitors and guilty of the crime of treason then our sympathy stops and goes no further.

George Washington offered a big reward for Benedict Arnold, dead or alive. If captured alive Arnold would have been shot or hung.

Our only son was in battle overseas. These traitors at home were more dangerous than the Huns over there. We have more respect for the Hun who faced the gun.

The time has come when we should make it plain that there is no room in this country for any enemy of America. Shoot or skip. That's the medicine that will cure.

We would suggest that our President be not too anxious to free the men who shot at the backs of our boys in the dark days of the war.

CAPITAL AND LABOR— Both Are Head Strong.

When capital and labor fight, scratch and pull hair all the rest of us get hurt. These two mighty forces should behave themselves and give other folks a chance to live.

As a rule, when we speak of capital and labor we mean big business as it is conducted in big shops, factories, mines, railroads and other big corporations that employ thousands of men and women.

We think of labor as the hosts of organized union labor toilers who belong to their union and who are loyal to it and take orders from their union leaders as well as any soldier.

The day has come when common folks can well ask the question as to whether or not both capital and labor have not become too much organized and whether each is not asking too much profit and too much wage.

There can be no true prosperity unless this joy wagon is big enough for all industry, including farming, to ride on and have its share of the blessings and profits.

Our advice to capital and labor is to Stop, Look and Listen. The cars may be coming and somebody may get hurt if we keep on going in the wrong direction. Do it now.

CHURCH HORSE SENSE— Build a Union Stable.

Up in Canada Christians seem to have some horsesense, which is sadly needed by some of the church members in the United States.

In a certain town in one of the western provinces, the church folks got together and agreed to build a united stable to shelter their horses on Sunday and other church-going occasions.

They would bring their horses to a union stable and then separate and each go to a different church and do more or less quarreling about creeds and sectarianism.

We would like to shake hands with the horses that had sense enough to get together in one barn church in a small town while the dunce owners divided up and forgot the real meaning and definition of religion.

Some folks would agree that it would be better form to let the horses roost in different parts of the town on church days and get the human beings united in one church.

What fools we mortals be.

POPPY POWER— Opium and Drugs.

Poppies are fine to look at. Poppies are dangerous when made into opium and the drug is abused. The curse of the drug habit is greater than anybody would guess, unless they know its far-reaching use and abuse.

How many families do you know of in which some member of that family is addicted to the use of some narcotic drug? Once a human being is in the power of these drugs it is almost as hard to rescue him as it is to stop driftwood going over Niagara Falls.

The curse of the drug habit is due to the fact that some yellow curs make money out of it by violating law. We have opium bootleggers, the same as in the booze business. Shoot or hang them. They are wrecking human lives and giving birth to untold misery.

Few folks would guess that a mild and gentle looking flower like the poppy could grow such a big crop of hell in one bud. This good old U. S. A. uses more of this dangerous drug than any other six nations of the earth. Yet we are sending missionaries to other countries to preach and to teach Christianity and right living.

Here is one place where the tariff ought to be so high as to be prohibitive, except for a scanty supply needed for medicinal purposes under the strictest regulation. Today opium has our nation well within its mighty grip. Awaken. Fight the curse. Do it now.

BUSHEL OF WHEAT— Needs Old Time Punch.

From Maine to California the bushel of wheat is talked about. It is the big yardstick by which prosperity must be measured. The pound of meat is the second best measuring rod.

The West and Middle West must get a fair price for wheat. This section is the bread basket of America. When we say fair price we mean a purchasing power of wheat that will buy as much now as a bushel of wheat bought before the war.

A surplus of wheat unsold means the same ruinous prices as a surplus of potatoes meant to potato farmers last year. With wages the highest, the price is likely to be the lowest this year of any time in the past nine years. Why so?

The farmer will do well to average $15 an acre for his wheat in 1923. Hundreds will not get $10. If his farm is mortgaged, his taxes are higher, if the thresherman is charging more per bushel, if his hired help is costing him more, if he is paid less per bushel than ever before we need not be surprised if Mr. Wheat Farmer goes on a strike.

The salve and bunk will not gild the grief of the man with the hoe and the loss on his wheat field.

Everybody makes money on wheat except the wheat growers. Orderly marketing, less production, or grow other crops are three ways in which the present wheat growers might make a living.

No other big industry permits its prices to be set by outsiders. The farmers suffer because they tolerate this interference. The bulls and bears of Chicago are the wild animal speculators who have the joy ride out of the wheat crop.

The fellows who control the big supply, stored in the vast elevators, hold the whip-hand and dictate prices of wheat and flour. They win at both ends of the game.

Why not let the farmers have a plan whereby they will hold and control the wheat in storage? Do this or grow less. There is no use going to the poorhouse trying to grow bread at a loss. Do it now.

Let's do something to give back to the bushel of wheat its old-time punch, pep and purchase power. It's salvation.

IDLE ACRES— Of the Bread Makers.

From many sections tiding come to Rural Welfare editor that there are idle acres. Farms are loafing and taking a vacation.

In many of these houses the family still lives. But the men folks and the older boys and sometimes the girls drive to nearby town or city and work eight hours and get sure money, twice a month or once a week.

Idle acres will increase until farm crop prices get better or city wages get lower than at present. Ready money is the lure that used to get the young folks. Now it is getting old folks as well.

The notion grows among the farmers to produce on the farm just enough for our own home use and work away from it to get the money we need for trimmings and movies, etc.

REDUCING LIVING COST— Farm Prices Go Down.

Yes, we have talked a lot about reducing the price of living. The experts all tried to do it. They failed. The editors tried to do it. Nothing doing. The statesmen played their hand. The cost went up.

It took the dear old farmer to turn the trick. He agreed to take less for his crop. He is selling wheat at a dollar a bushel or less. He has always been patriotic—also the goat.

The farmers West will be lucky to realize 75 cents per bushel after freight, storage and commission charges are deducted. They are sad and mad—and have a right to be.

One farmer has said to Rural Welfare. "I am lucky not to have any wheat land this year. If I had a field in wheat I would not cut it or thresh it at the price. If I pay 10 cents a bushel to the thresher man and $4 to $5 a day for help, I would lose more money than if I would turn the hogs in and hog it down. No more wheat growing for me so long as politics and statesmanship are at low ebb."

We wonder whether more folks could make the same speech. The chances are this man will change his mind and have a wheat crop next year.

COWS CHEW TOBACCO— Camels Become Gentle.

Tobacco has a wonderful influence. It has the power to make men burn money and chew weeds. It has the power to make women fools and funny.

The Irish Tobacco Trade Journal says: "In Morocco, when the natives are training wild camels they make them docile by inducing them to smoke tobacco." We wonder if wives ever train wild husbands in this manner.

The camel learns to smoke. He wants to do it while at work and at play. He seems to have no more will power than man.

From Battle Creek Good Health bulletin comes this message:

"Tobacco makes camels docile, it debases and emasculates them. It does the same to men. It enslaves men and makes them easy dupes of the tobacco mongers who delude them into the notion that tobacco is a friend and a solace, whereas it is, in fact, an enemy and a curse."

The California department of agriculture says: "A drove of cattle stopping for the night near Ean Ardo, got into a nearby tobacco field and enjoyed the weed by chewing and swallowing it. The cows died."

A child picked up and swallowed a piece of a cigar. The child died. Tobacco is a poison plant. Tobacco tames camels, kills cows and babies. It is not a blessing to men, although they use it moderately and often live to a ripe old age. Smoked meat often keeps well.

TAX ON GASOLINE— Thirty-Five States Do It.

The tax on gasoline is spreading. Thirty-five states now have it. Only 13 do not have such a tax. In due time they will follow suit.

All states use this tax money mostly for repair and mainteance of roads. In some states the automobile clubs oppose the gas tax. In other states the auto clubs favor it. They want the roads saved.

The tax ranges from one to three cents per gallon. This tax money is usually divided between the state, town or county, fifty-fifty, so that all parts of the state get some of the benefits.

There seems to be no method of keeping up the roads that autos and motors wear out than to tax each according to the amount of travel done on the roads. The gasoline tax does this. The person who drives the roads every day and uses roads in business should pay more to maintain them than the person who drives a few miles each Sunday.

HILLS AND SHARP CURVES— Where Death and Danger Lurk.

In one day we saw the result of several auto accidents. They usually happen at sharp curves or at the top of a hill.

The driver who dashes around a curve or over a hill at a high rate of speed, needs somebody to give him some good advice.

As we go about the country we see so many results of auto accidents that we feel that we can not urge safety first too strongly upon all our readers and their friends.

Road officials should widen many of the sharp curves. In many places this has been done. It reduces the chance of accident. It lessens the danger that lurks at the curve. We have just missed being hit at such places.

THE WHEAT CROP— How Much Profit in It?

Wheat harvest and threshing are here. What are the tidings? Mr. Farmer are you glad or sad? What did this wheat cost you per bushel? How much are you getting per bushel in the market? How much profit or loss?

It is your business to know the answer to all these questions. What do you know about the market? If it is below the dollar mark what are the causes? Do politics and election day have anything to do with these low prices?

It is time to think it over. Did you know exactly what you were voting for when you marked your ballot? Did you have a lot of dust in your eyes, called partisan politics, put there by the big bosses who know how to fool and rule you to their own advantage?

Are you jamming your wheat to market all at the same time as your neighbor is doing the same thing. Does the smart set know that you will do this foolish thing and take advantage of your simplicity and foolishness?

When manufactured products are selling higher than ever before and you are selling lower, there is some reason for this injustice. When you have to pay the most for what you have to buy and take the least for what you have to sell, it is time for you to raise a little hell on election day. Think it over. Do it now. Be on your own side.

BUSINESS MAN GOT RELIGION

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 29 Is, "Matthew the Publican" — Matt. 9:9-13 Luke 5:27, 28.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

GHOSTS of imperial figures stalk through these ancient lands of the Near East; turn whichever way one may, some reminder of a famous king or conqueror is encountered. There never was a world ruler, from the time of Sennacharib, or Nebuchadrezzar down to Napoleon and the kaiser, who did not leave his mark on Bible Lands. But their marks are dead ruins, mere curiosities for the traveler, or rubbish heaps for the archaeologist.

In shining contrast to them all, the Imperial Christ still lives and reigns. He led no armies, built no cities, ruled no nation, held no office when He walked these lands in the flesh. Common men were His companions, and notorious sinners felt free to dine with Him. So lowly was His estate that for long stretches of time He was homeless and impoverished; at His most affluent period He had only the income of a journeyman carpenter.

Nevertheless, He was an imperious figure, calling men from their work and livelihood to become His followers; and giving directions and laying down laws with the assurance of a Caesar. Most men have authority only by reason of their position; a few, and they are the really great, have it in their own personality. Such a one was Jesus. Because, though the lowliest of men, He spoke with authority, and in His own unexplained right, all sorts of men quit their business and took up the apparently precarious existence of walking in attendance upon Him.

"Retired From Business."

In social and business position, these men ranged from Galilean fishermen to Matthew, the tax-collector, who was a man of substance, with a profitable position under the Roman government.

This man Matthew is a stumbling block for critics of Christ. It may be easy to explain away the readiness with which the fishermen forsook their nets, and the zeal with which they became pupils and followers of the new Teacher; they were unsophisticated, plain men, easily gulled. But Matthew was worldly wise. His work was to outwit the cunning and the crafty. He knew all the dodges and devices of human nature in the avaricious East. Some men will go to greater lengths to escape payment of full taxes than they would go for any other reason. The tax-collector is not a man easily deceived; and he is the antithesis of a sentimentalist. Matthew's work was of a sort to make him hard and cynical; no sham could get past his cold and steady eyes, skilled to search beyond the seeming to the real. This was the Matthew who rose up from his office and followed Christ, in implicit obedience and fullest confidence and lavish loyalty. That Matthew, of all men, should give such perfect proof of his belief in Jesus is a testimony to the character of the Master that no discriminating person may overlook.

Upon the instant of hearing the Master's call, the tax collector straightway retired from business. He had found a vocation more worth while than the exercise of power or the making of money. There was for him no stopping until the last batch of overdue account came in; no waiting for another ten thousand of capital to accumulate; no delay until a satisfactory incumbent of the business could be found. That imperative yet gentle Voice settled everything for Matthew; on the instant he was off with politics and money-making and on with Jesus Christ. Although such a consideration was farthest from his own thoughts, that choice made Matthew an immortal, destined to a fame and a power greater than that of the Caesars.

Men quit business for a variety of reasons, chiefly because of a consciousness of failing powers and of adequate wealth. Occasionally, they are constrained by a sense of loyalty to Christ and to the common good. The present governor of Colorado gave up his business a few years ago because of a passion for social service and justice; as we talked over his plans and motives, he little dreamed that his decision would lead him into the chair of chief executive of a great state. There is no telling how far a man may go when he sets out, fearlessly and sincerely, to follow Jesus Christ.

A Financier's Promotion.

There was something best described by our term "businesslike" in the quick decision of Matthew to leave his profitable post in order to join the little band of personal assistants to Jesus. When a business man gets heartily converted, he is a recruit that counts.

We may not overlook the fact that it was while busy about his work that Matthew heard his call. If he had been off somewhere loafing he would have missed his opportunity; God usually picks his chosen men from the post of duty; just as in everyday life the great opportunities seldom come to the unemployed, but to those who are making good somewhere.

A more unlikely candidate for the apostleship could scarcely be imagined. Certainly the Master did not annex Matthew in order to add to His own popularity; for odium, rather than honor, attached to the publican. He was regarded as a renegade Jew, because he had taken service under Rome, and in the despised calling of a tax collector. He and his friends were outcasts from Jewish "good society;" almost as soon as Matthew enrolled among the disciples, the Pharisee party took occasion again to raise the hue and cry against Jesus.

From Business to Authorship.

For this man Matthew, it is to be noted, retained the respect and confidence of his old friends that they became guests at the great banquet which he gave to Jesus. (Incidentally Matthew makes no mention in his own book of the fact that he provided this feast). The first act of his discipleship was to introduce his old friends to his new Master. Somehow we can scarcely picture this worldly wise Matthew as finding congenial associates among the "unco guid," such as the Pharisees. And Mark makes the significant point that the guests at the great dinner were also the friends of Jesus; neither Matthew nor his Lord found the company of sinners a reproach, but only an opportunity.

Paradoxes are normal in Christianity; so it should not surprise us that this man of accounts, this professional financier, this unromantic business man, should become an author, and the special interpreter of the Messiah to the Jews, who had regarded him as no longer one of them. Even as he bore two names, so Matthew-Levi had two potential characters; as, indeed, has every one of us. There is an Apostle Matthew in many a Publican Levi that needs only the call and the consecration to bring him out.

A Good Man's Bad Company.

Out in the part of the world where this lesson is written there seems to be a growing cleavage between the business community and the missionaries, such as unfortunately exists in farther Asia. This is accompanied by overmuch mutual criticism and distrust. In Turkey the word seems to be out that it is business men, and not missionaries, that the new nation needs. The latter, so runs the argument, are too sentimental and impractical and narrow. They have been too fond of Armenians, and have taught the Christians ideas which make them dissatisfied with their condition. Also the missionaries have been "bigoted" in the matter of strong drink, and they do not go in for social life.

On the other hand, the missionaries have been rather censorious of their compatriots in official and civil life. They regret the large amount of excessive drinking and the prevalence of gambling; and the proneness to take up the Turk and to condone his offenses. They say the business men pay too little attention to the moral and spiritual side of the perplexing questions that are coincident with the Near East.

So this small world of Europeans and Americans is suffering a schism in a time when unity is more important than ever before. Each body of cricism is reacting upon the other. Censoriousness is a blind quality, and to be dreaded as a canker. Jesus set the example at Matthew's dinner of how the good man may be at home in bad company, preserved from contamination by his own character and motives. There is no denying that Jesus prized the association of those who had nothing in common with His own ideals. By so doing he risked the censure and enmity of the most powerful social and ecclesiastical organization of his time. However, He always showed a complete disregard for the opinions of the critics. Little He cared that the easiest, smallest, meanest ability on earth is the capacity to find fault. No strong man will let his course be determined by the winds of gossip and criticism. The soul of kindness himself, He refused to let His work be shipwrecked by the unkindness of others.

The Best News of All.

It was the peculiar fortune of Matthew to be associated, largely because of this incident at what may loosely be called his "coming out party" with the great idea of the Lord's mission to sinners. When the clacking, cantankerous, captious critics of the "holier-than-thou" crowd began to assail Him for being an unprotesting guest at Matthew's banquet, along with the town's notorious characters, Jesus took occasion to lay down His platform anew: "It is not men in good health who require a physician, but the sick. I have not come to call the righteous to repentance, but sinners."

Probably we cannot overstate the power of a good example; yet it is to be observed that Jesus did more than set an example of holiness to the world. He even went beyond proof that a good man may mingle unsmirched with the bad. He risked his reputation in order to save men. When He sat at the publican's banquet His thoughts were not of how bad these other guests were; but His consuming interest was how He might save these men from themselves and from their sins. His attitude, as ever, was primarily that of a Saviour.

Such is the Good News of Matthew: "Christ receiveth sinful men." Others accept or reject us for eligibility. Jesus lays down a condition that all of us fully meet; we need only to be sinners to find a welcome with Him. What makes us despised of the Pharisee makes us beloved of Christ.

So this old world of our own time, as it goes reeling and staggering along, apparently toward doom, is especially ripe for Christ, because of the greatness of its sin. His call is the supreme summons of the day. All who hear it should proclaim it, and, as in the days of His flesh, the Master is saying to laymen and business men, like Matthew, "Follow Me."

BOISTEROUS MUTE PARTY FACES JUDGE

Flying Fingers on Swinging Fists Astonish New York City Magistrate.

While Inspector Sackett and his detectives were out in the West End section of Coney Island their attention was directed forcibly to a tremendous stamping, pounding and squeaking from the home of the Forget-Me-Not club.

The inspector has declared war on such demonstrations and his forces swung into action at once. At the first glimpse of the detectives the noise ceased, but the policemen went ahead and arrested all 20 men who were in the room on charges of disorderly conduct.

It was a remarkably quiet lot on the way to the station house. As a matter of fact, the inspector remarked that he hadn't heard a word out of one of them the whole time.

They were lined up in court before Magistrate Louis H. Reynolds. Glancing at them severely, the magistrate read to them the charge and asked in a routine voice how they meant to plead.

No one answered. He repeated the question in a louder tone and in a voice tinged with asperity. And then semaphores of fists swung into action and the air was full of flying fingers. Every one of the prisoners was a deaf mute.

The uproar which had drawn Inspector Sackett and his men had been the stamping of their feet, the pounding of their hands and their squeaks of excitement as the galloping cubes performed. And being deaf, they had no way of knowing how much of a disturbance they were creating.

Magistrate Reynolds suspended sentence on the promise of the Forget-Me-Nots that they they would not allow their enthusiasm get the better of them again.

BENGALI POET RAPS AMERICA

United States, He Avers, Is Too Nationalistic in Its Attitude.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Bengali poet and 1913 recipent of the Nobel Prize for Literature, says in an interview that on his last visit to America in 1920 he was shocked and disappointed by the selfish, nationalistic spirit and that he did not intend to visit the country again. With regard to Indian affairs the poet predicted that the Mohammedans would soon gain supremacy over the Hindus, bringing India again under Mohammedan rule.

Tagore was found at his home and when asked if he intended ever to go back to Europe and America, the poet said that while his first visit to America, in 1916, had led him to believe that the United States had become so powerful and so advanced in civilization that she would be able to avoid war herself and would also, by economic pressure be able to prevent long conflicts between other nations, his last visit had brought only shock and disappointment.

Says Country Is War-Mad.

The country was war-mad, he said, and without the patience to listen to philosophers, poets or dreamers.

"I am afraid many of the things I had to say were unpopular," he added, "because an intense spirit of nationalism was sweeping America. I am opposed to nationalism in every form. For me every question is an international one. The press and public men were clamoring for what they called 'hundred per cent Americanism.' That is a dangerous pattern."

In answer to questions regarding the future of India, Tagore predicted the conquest of Mohammedanism over his own religion of Hinduism. "It is possible," he said, "that Hinduism may be a religion of the past before many years, and the inhabitants of India converted to Islam by force. And who knows but that it might be a good thing for India if the Mohammedans were to overrun it again?

Mohammedans in Power.

"Hinduism is a religion of pacifism while the teachings of Mohammed transform even our peaceful Hindus into fanatics with a lust to fight. Even now Mohammedanism is spreading rapidly in India. The latest figures show that there are more Mohammedans here in Bengal than there are Hindus. So, if the government falls into the hands of the Indian people, it probably will mean Mohammedan rule again. But even that would be preferable to the present government, because it would be government by our own kindred."

SCIENTIST FINDS POWERFUL FORCE

Glass of Water Contains Energy Enough to Drive Big Battleship.

A remarkable account of his experiments in trying to break up the atom by means of projectiles endowed with enormous speed and energy — microscopic pieces of radium that eject alpha particles at speeds approaching 10,000 miles a second, was given by Sir Ernest Rutherford, Cambridge university scientist.

It is believed that as a result of his experiments the transmuting of the elements is a step nearer.

"At present," said Sir Ernest, "no method has been discovered by which the direction and speed of the alpha bullets can be controlled, and many thousands of the bullets have to be fired to obtain one hit.

Few Hits Registered.

"Experiments are carried out in a small glass tube containing the gases of various substances through which the alpha particles pass, and the hits obtained on the atoms of the gases are recorded on a luminous screen, which is kept under observation by a microscope.

"I have devised a special form of microscope for this purpose which has a high magnification and a big field, but though millions of particles are fired every minute I am afraid only an occasional hit is registered.

"If we could obtain a large number of permanent records of the effects of the bombardments by photography," continued Sir Ernest, "we should add enormously to our knowledge of what happens, but the cost of taking the hundreds of thousands of photographs that are necessary would be prohibitive.

Hydrogen Basis of All.

"What has already been achieved, however, suggests that the ultimate basis of all forms of matter is the atom of hydrogen, strongly bound together to form the complex central nucleus and in its simple state forming the system of revolving electrons outside the nucleus.

"If means are discovered of disrupting the nucleus it might be possible to change one element into another. Mankind then might also be able to harness atomic energy.

"It has been calculated that the energy set free by the transmutation of the hydrogen atoms contained in a glass of water would be sufficient to drive the most powerful liner afloat from Europe to America and back.

"But though the energy of the alpha particle, mass for mass, is millions of times greater than a rifle bullet, the atomic nucleus is so far impregnable to its attack, and only a much more powerful projectile is likely to effect its disintegration. Such a bullet has yet to be discovered."

Pair of Birds to Acre, Farm Census Show

A little more than one pair of birds to an acre of farm land is the average shown by bird censuses for the country east of the Great Plains and north of Maryland. The robin is the most abundant species, the English sparrow second. In the vicinity of buildings about 130 pairs of birds are found to nest on 100 acres; for the entire farm the average is about 112 pairs to 100 acres.

Your Glands Wear Out

The True Way to Keep or Regain the Active Vigor of Your Younger Days. Both Physical and Mental Powers Depend Upon the Glands.

SEND THE COUPON FOR FREE TREATMENT.

Genuine Gland Substance is fed to the glands—both men and women—by the Lewis Combined Treatment. Not only fed in Tablets, but also in the form of Suppositories that are directly Absorbed into the system.

You will surely throw away your "medicines," and "alcoholic" tonics, once you try this greatest of all health builders.

Build Up Your Glands and You Build Strength and Endurance.

The Lewis Gland Treatment is absolutely original in every particular and nothing like it has ever before been known in medical science.

If you have tried many other forms of medical treatment without relief and have despaired of finding anything helpful, then you are the very one above all others to whom we will most gladly send one of our Demonstration Treatments. All you are asked to do is to Test this new Method in your home and at our expense. Surely you will not permit any doubt or prejudice to stand in your way when such a liberal offer as this is made to you.

The Lewis Method will positively Rebuild and Replace worn and wasted gland tissue. It will increase vitality both physical and mental. It will renew strength, especially as to the functioning of the glands. It will increase your endurance and render you less liable to fatigue. It will improve your general health, and in most cases cause a marked improvement in your appearance. Your appetite will increase and you will almost surely gain in weight if you are at present in a "run-down" condition.

It is especially recommended to men for Prostatic troubles, Liver, Kidney and Bladder disorders and Rheumatism, both muscular and joint.

The instructions and suggestions that accompany the Demonstration Treatment will tell you about the Lewis Treatment in much greater detail than is possible in a general announcement.

You will notice in the coupon that we ask whether the treatment is intended for male or female.

This is necessary because the two treatments are absolutely different as to formulas. The female treatment contains an ovarian extract and is particularly recommended for the ailments to which women are most commonly subject. Any Physician will testify as to the wonderful value of ovarian substance for women's troubles and will also understand that this substance would be of no benefit if administered in a treatment for men. We mention this one point of difference to emphasize the fact that the Lewis Treatment for Women is especially prepared for that sex.

Send for your Demonstration Treatment now. Don't wait until it is too late and all the free treatments are gone. If you will follow your impulse and fill out the coupon and mail it before you let this paper get out of your hands you will be sure to receive your treatment within a few days. Then you will see and know, and will be in the happy position of being able to judge for yourself.

All our correspondence and all packages sent by us come to you in plain, sealed containers.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Lewis Laboratories,
108 No. Dearborn St.
Dept. 415-A, Chicago, Ill.

Please send to me at once one of your Demonstration Treatments for the Replacement by Renewal of Worn or Wasted Glands.

My age is.....

This, to be sent me in plain wrapper and entirely without cost or obligation on my part. I wish the treatment for

..... Male
..... Female

(Mark a cross before the one you wish).

(I enclose 10 cts. for postage and packing).

Name .....

Address .....

Town..... State.....

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1923

A straw vote doesn't mean anything, it just tickles.

Repeal of prohibition would be equivalent to bequeathing posterity a case of delirium tremens.

When $1 wheat gets down to 98 cents it begins to look like a closing-out sale.

Lima Beane thinks the reason the president had nothing to say when he viewed the Grand Canyon was because it isn't going to be an issue in the next campaign.

Mr. McAdoo has given his consent to Mr. Ford's candidacy. That is the right spirit—run and let run. We need more of it in this country.

Black rust is destroying the wheat in President Harding's home county of Marion and the Democrats may make an issue of the misfortune.

Maybe it wouldn't be a bad idea to have some of our dissatisfied citizens trade places with the thousands of ambitious foreigners who are storming the gates of America.

America may have too much gold but having too many paper marks would be worse.

Hope of the United States joining may be the spark that is keeping the League of Nations alive. Wonder how much the great peace organization owes by this time?

Makers of stockings have the best advertising mediums in the world.

In the school of experience you are graded on the bumps assimilated.

Europe's Sick Man is getting well enough to kick his physicians in the slats, if one may risk an expressive phrase.

If Christ were on earth now he could win Mr. Bok's $100,000 peace prize.

Enough kisses are wasted during courtship to last during twenty years of matrimony.

A compromise, to be a success, must either make everybody happy or everybody unhappy.

Every time a leading German puts on a silk hat and faces the camera he makes a picture that says Germany is lying about being too poor to pay.

This is an interesting country. Half the people say we have too many laws and the other half want more.

We assume that both old political parties will come out strongly against the use of that new truth-compelling drug.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread and at times it looks as if even the angels are getting more careless.

None of the people who went to Shelby to see the prize fight has settled there. Shelby boosters had to do all the settling.

Honeyed words that don't mean anything: "Every depositor will be paid in full."

Berlin has been booming Colonel House for president. Serves him right; he should have stayed away from here.

Miss Alice Robertson recently told the girls to get back into their corsets. Guess she'll have to speak a little louder.

Naturally some of the foreign ship owners look upon the Leviathan as a young upstart.

Robert Quillen says "no man is as good as his wife thinks him." That's something to tell the bachelor cynics, who imagine that married life is a constant nag.

We can remember when the firm name was Capital & Labor, but saw it reversed the other day. The important thing is that there has been no dissolution of partnership, nothing more than minor disagreements now and then.

If fleas are good for a dog, as David Harum said that time, maybe politics is good for the country.

No paint, no matter how artistically applied, can make a girl blush. There is no flux and reflux of emotions to tint the burning cheek.

We don't expect scopolamin, the truth-propelling drug, soon to become a household word.

Maybe the object of revising the Ten Commandments is to make them fit all the people, instead of regenerating the people to fit the Ten Commandments. But whoever is doing the work will find one job as difficult as the other.

Either the number of unhappy married people is small or they have too much sense to broadcast their misery.

When it takes a bushel of wheat to pay for a haircut no farmer will be ostracized for growing less wheat and more hair.

There is nothing the matter with this country that a resolution will cure.

Efforts are being made, so it is said, to bring about a reconciliation between Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House. But why bother to patch up a quarrel that doesn't make any noise? The neighbors have made no complaint.

As self-governing people the Chinese make good laundrymen.

In Germany money speaks a dead language.

Americans may lack culture, but they eat regularly.

Wheat Under the Dollar

July and September wheat has fallen below $1 a bushel. July corn in Chicago is selling at about 83 cents a bushel, September close to 75 cents. The cost of human food and that of hogs is not far apart.

The United States raises around 250,000,000 more bushels of wheat than she consumes. This wheat must be sold abroad. It competes in the world markets with other surpluses which total from 500,000,000 to 650,000,000 bushels a year. Great Britain, which imports about 200,000,000 annually for her own use, has a wide choice of sources for her supplies. This is so distinct an advantage that Liverpool prices constitute the basis for virtually all wheat prices. The American farmer is paid for his grain the Liverpool price less the transportation charges. And that is where railroad freights come in as a vexed problem of our farmers.

Probably in few states east of the Mississippi can wheat be grown at less than $1 a bushel. Probably, too, with labor costs high, taxes high and mortgage interest to be paid on 90 per cent of the farms, long-haul transportation to be deducted from the price, few farmers in the western wheat belt can glean a profit from wheat under a dollar.

Politicians of the jump-and-holler school propose to answer this riddle of wheat by forcing a reduction in freight rates. There are two ways these rates may be brought down. One is by compelling the railroad companies to accept a smaller return upon their investments. The other is by persuading railroad workers to accept a lower wage scale. Neither method can be said to be practicable. A smaller return on railroad investment would mean inevitably the scrapping of all plans for new construction, skimping on repairs and enfeebling of service. Cripple the transport system and the country is crippled. As for reducing railroad wages who is the brave soul who would attempt it? LaFollette? Capper? Or Brookhart?

Cheap lands, cheap labor, cheap transportation and a small surplus of wheat in the world—these would be ideal conditions for our western wheat growers. Looking backward, one can see that some of these conditions have been responsible for such good times as the wheat belt has enjoyed. Favorable politics had nothing to do with it. The farmers merely had favorable economic conditions on their side.

Lacking the ability to restore the factors that create good times for them what can the farmers do? It seems certain that only enough wheat must be grown that will care for the needs of the country, that other crops less hazardous must take its place.

Proved by Events

The administration acts very wisely in standing pat about the new tariff. The law is producing very much needed revenue. It is helping to pile up a surplus with which to reduce the national debt and eventually permit the reduction of income taxes. It is providing protection against goods produced with money run off like handbills, from never-resting printing presses. The flood of domestic orders to manufacturers can be traced back to the tariff. The loud demand for labor has its origin in the same cause. And that demand is responsible for the rising scale of wages.

The tariff, like everything else, must be judged by its results. While it was under discussion it was boosted and denounced in terms of theory. It took time to test the worth of the rival theories. The protectionists won, as they usually do. But if the other set of theorists in congress, a not very sincere or active outfit of critics by the way, had been supported by events this newspaper would have been ready to call for a rewriting of the tariff. Its partisanship is not hidebound.

A feeble voice here and there cries out against the Fordney-McCumber act. There are always people who cannot be convinced of a fact. They are somewhat like the turtle that keeps on with its muscular twitchings hours after its head has been cut off.

Does the machinist demand another lathe in place of one he finds working smoothly and effectively? When a carpenter is fortunate enough to acquire a hammer of good steel, perfect balance and fine nail-driving powers does he haunt the hardware stores in quest of a new tool? The machinist and the carpenter are governed by common sense and their common sense forms its judgments out of experience. Experience is proving the new tariff sound and efficient. It would be the worst kind of silliness to entertain a notion to cast it aside.

Things That Won't Mix

You would probably think of government cattle-dipping as a form of paternalism that comes nearer than most things to justifying paternalistic government. In a tick-infested district the dipping of cattle saves them from harmful parasites, strengthens them to resist disease, puts flesh upon them and adds to their productive ability.

Nevertheless, a district in Mississippi has virtually rebelled against being forced to drive its cattle to government dipping stations. It has destroyed dipping vats with dynamite. A man, caught in the act of placing explosives, was shot and killed. Machine guns have been mounted at the stations that remain uninjured.

Paternalistic governments can work successfully only upon a people, such as the German subjects under the kaiser, who are hard-trained in docility. A people of independence resents this fatherly overlordship, even though it is obviously for its own good, because it cannot operate without commands. It says "do this," "come here," "obey or you'll be punished." The mere fact of being ordered about tends to make people forget that by responding they benefit.

A few years ago a mining company set up a model village about its shafts. The houses were clean and comfortable. The parks were beautiful. Theaters and clubrooms and lodge halls had the stamp of approval of experts at building and recreation. Yet when a strike came at this mine the most bitter resentments were expressed against a state of existence wherein workers were constantly made to feel under obligations. They said they'd rather live in novels than fine homes a fussy inspector could enter and give orders.

Paternalistic government and democracy are what druggists call incompatibles. They won't mix. We must always expect resistance to even the best form of paternalism as long as democracy remains a principle of our political and social order.

On Preventing Strikes

The solemn assurance to the country that railroad men can be prevented from striking gives a very deep sense of satisfaction, it is apparent, to the department of justice. But the country is not likely to take it with such seriousness.

By striking, railroad workers count upon crippling transportation to the extent of menacing investment and creating a public opinion against the companies, the public as a rule being on the side of the individuals in their disputes with corporations, and thus forcing the management into yielding. But a strike is not the only method that could be used to bring about the same end. The railroads could be crippled by a a too liberal obedience to every rule, by carelessness and indifference and indolence, by such acts as burning out the grate bars of locomotives, failure to apply lubricants properly, deliberate and highly destructive sabotage.

The strike is a simple method of industrial warfare. Sabotage is a complex and vicious form, hard to trace and difficult to punish. There would be nothing gained, either for the railroad companies or for the public, to have an exchange in methods of wage fights. The example of railroad workers resorting to the secret and evil forms of fighting their industrial battles would be exceedingly injurious to all industry. The teachings of syndicalism have made little headway in this country as yet. But almost certainly they would be accepted and be acted upon energetically in case injunctions against strikes proved effective in keeping workmen at their jobs. The workman in the temper to strike is far safer for employers when at home and idle than if bound to his bench or his engine or his caboose or his pick and shovel by order of the court. Railroad managers would be the readiest to admit it at a time when their blood is not stirred with the fever of combat.

Experience is showing that there are much better ways of dealing with quarrels between labor and capital than by bringing in the weapon of the injunction. The injunction does not persuade workers and employers to get together. It does not encourage conciliation and help mediation. Labor is gradually getting a bigger share in the production of wealth not only through higher wages, but also by venturing into banking and manufacturing with its own capital. This evolution holds out infinitely more promise than does the hardening of the sword of the injunction.

The Information Desired

As Senators King and Ladd sailed for Russia, they were asked by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to inquire into a number of affairs which are of particular interest to the wage-earners of this country. Among the questions are:

"Is it true that there is no free press in Russia?"

"Are workmen permitted to organize without interference from the government?"

The senators may attempt to obtain this information, or they may not. Our public men are not pouring into Russia this Summer for the purpose of learning how the country is running and what there is in the tale that sovetism has gone capitalistic. Their interest is more personal. They have discovered that with a great number of American voters the reluctance of Washington to recognize Russia is like a denial of constitutional rights. A visit to Russia supplies talking points against the Harding administration. It makes an appeal to the pro-Russian vote. Senator King, for one, would rather be able to give a new twist to his more or less continuous criticisms of the White House than to be able to assure Mr. Gompers that Russian workmen can at last form themselves into labor unions.

Henry Ford's boosters seem to have overlooked the simple fact that Henry was as capable of being President when he was worth no more than a hundred thousand dollars as he is now, the richest man in the world. They might explain why they didn't think of him as a candidate ten years ago.

Some of the politicians are in doubt whether to let the tentative Ford candidacy scare them or fall back on their sense of humor and get a good laugh out of it.

Foreigners sneer that we have no art in this country. If they think German marks are art they ought to see our $20 gold certificates.

BOOTLEGGERS ARE BEATEN

Swedes Must Restrain Booze Thirst

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

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I HAVE stubbed my toe on the temperance movement in every country I have visited since I crossed over to Europe. I found it in France, though the progress there is not great and the peasants are still more or less under the influence of liquor by their continuous drinking of wine and of brandy. It exists also in Belgium but has yet to develop to any extent with the Dutch. Holland sticks to its gin, and in Amsterdam I found a curious memento of our bibulous past in a book of 400 recipes for American drinks published in Dutch. I was in Amsterdam the night of the queen's birthday and the streets were crowded with men gloriously drunk.

Denmark, that country of the helpful hen and the co-operative egg, has now 200,000 members in its temperance societies, but it still keeps on drinking high per cent liquor, singing the while songs like the chicken ditty of our anti-prohibition days.

"I had a little hen and it had a wooden leg,
And nearly every morning it used to lay an egg.
It was the best little chicken we had on the farm—
And another little drink won't do us any harm."

Norway is suffering from a lack of tourists on account of its law prohibiting the use of any liquor which contains more than 14 per cent of alcohol, and her trade with Portugal and Spain suffers because the latter countries have retaliated by putting a big import duty on the split codfish the Nodwegians make. Portugal has raised these duties 500 per cent. There is now a big fight in Norway between the wets and the drys, and the Aftenposten, one of the chief dailies of Kristiania, blames the prohibition law for increasing the drinking among the young. On the other hand, the Aftenblat says: "We know that prohibition has decreased misdemeanors caused by drunkenness over 50 per cent. The result does honor to the power of resistance of the Norwegian people."

Liquor Selling in Sweden.

Here in Sweden they have a new method of controlling the liquor traffic. They investigate each person and provide how much liquor he or she may have every month. The country has had different kinds of temperance legislation in the past, and on a straight vote for or against prohibition last year, 51 per cent of the votes cast were wet and 49 per cent dry. That vote has perpetuated the system which has been in operation here for several years and which many conservative Swedes consider preferable to our own. This is to give no drink except to those who have Mot-books, by which is meant little books about the size of a savings bankbook. These are given out by local liquor societies, appointed by law which decide just who may have the right to buy liquor, and how much he may buy. The most anyone can have is four litres, or less than a gallon per month, and he has to be beyond suspicion to get that.

The Mot-book is given out only upon application and investigation. The applicant must write down full information concerning his birth, antecedents, residence, and the amount of his assessed income and the rent he pays. If he is short in his taxes he will not get a book, and if he has been arrested for drunkenness, his chances are slim. If his application is granted, he fills out a card with his signature and this is filed in the store where he buys his liquor. Each time a sale is made, a detachable slip, upon which the owner signs his name, is left as a receipt for the goods received, and his signature must be verified with the card in the store bearing his name. His book shows the record of just how much liquor he has bought up to the time of each purchase, and there is no chance for him to run over the quota allotted to him. Only one of these Mot-books is given out to the head of a family, husband or wife, and none to anyone under 21 years of age. The law also provides regulations for the restaurants and cafes selling liquors, and there are system of recording all cases of drunkenness and poverty arising from alcohol drinks.

Drunkenness Decreasing.

I am told that the drunkenness has greatly decreased since the inauguration of the Mot-book system and that the amount of alcoholic liquors sold off the premises has dwindled one-half. I have before me a card giving a diagram of the decline in drunkenness, hospital cases from the use of alcohol and chronic alcoholism in the city of Stockholm from 1913 to 1921. The estimate was made for each 10,000 inhabitants. The street drunkenness decreased 67 per cent; the hospital cases an equal amount and chronic alcoholism was reduced by 80 per cent. The first figures were taken from the police records and the last two from hospital records.

A curious condition was produced here by the almost absolute prohibition caused by the blockade during part of the war. Through 1917 and 1918 almost no liquor could be brought in and legally sold. This, the authorities claim, acted in much the same way as total prohibition in the United States. They said also it had the same condition as to drunkenness, which they assert, but which I doubt, now exists in the United States. As soon as the people here found they could not buy all the liquor they wanted at a reasonable price, private illegal stills were instituted, and the private manufacturer and bootlegger flooded the market so that drunkenness went up like a shot and kept going up until liquor was supplied after the old methods, when the drunkenness began to decline. It is now far below what it was in 1918. The people can get liquor legally and the bootleggers have vanished. Dr. Ivan Bratt, the originator of this Mot-book system, and at the head of the movement for the regulation of liquor legislation in Sweden, tells me that he believes a strongly controlled legalized trade in liquors is better than prohibition, on account of the illegal actions that always arise out of prohibition. He says there are many factors that prevent prohibition from being prohibitive, and that no law can be enforced unless there is a general sentiment in favor of that law. Otherwise it will act in the opposite direction for which it was intended. He does not believe prohibition as it now exists in the United States can be a permanent success.

How the Swedes Went Broke.

During my stay in Stockholm, I have had talks with all sorts and conditions of men, including bankers, captains of industry, and Sweeney, the everyday man of the street, as to the financial situation. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that Sweden is broke. Millionaires of yesterday are now walking the streets, and women who three years ago rode in their automobiles are now looking for jobs. Many are selling their jewels and some own houses they are too poor to keep up. This is the outcome of a strange combination of circumstances in these inflation days. Shortly after the war began Sweden was swept by tidal waves of gold from Russia and Germany. She sold to the Allies as well as to the Kaiser, supplying raw materials in the way of iron and timber, as well as steel bars and other stuffs for munitions. She sent cellulose to Germany which was made into clothing, and wrought iron and also cast iron in pig.

The result was that all the industrials rose in value and speculation was rife. In 1915 600 new companies were organized and in 1918 more than 1,500 flooded the market with new stocks. During the four years of the war the bank clearings increased 500 per cent and the deposits were doubled and the savings accounts grew by hundreds of millions of dollars. The people were shut off from investing abroad and they bought local stocks and kept on buying, thinking they were making more money the higher the stocks rose. Then the war neared its close. Sweden was shut off from the rest of the world and its business dwindled to nothing. Everything fell, the companies stopped paying dividends and those who owned shares were forced to sell to be able to live. There was no demand for the stocks outside Sweden. They dropped lower and lower and thousands were ruined. I understand that things are growing better today, but the money of Sweden is on a gold basis, and for this reason the lands of inflated paper currencies can not trade with her. And so good hard money is here causing ruin while just across the Baltic cheap paper is bringing a like condition to Germany. Truly the economic situation of Europe "passeth all understanding."

Founded on Gold.

And still I cannot believe that the financial status of Sweden is desperate. Most of the business of Central and Northern Europe is founded on the sands of inflation. Swedish business is based upon gold, and the national debt is only $350 per family. The country has assets of three or four billion dollars, and obligations of only about one-tenth that amount. The government has a surplus of more than 500,000,000 gold dollars.

And then look at the resources of Sweden. A country like this cannot be permanently injured by any temporary money depression. It has farm products which bring in a half billion dollars per annum, and 10,000 factories which are annually making goods approximating three-quarters of a billion dollars. The Swedes were selling steel tools long before Tubal-cain, the grandson of Methuselah and brother of Noah, worked at the forge. The forest industries of Sweden alone produce something like one hundred million dollars per annum and from its waterfalls it is now getting about a million and a quarter horsepower with upwards of 5,000,000 more horsepower yet to develop. The government, itself, has properties which are valued at more than eight hundred million dollars, and before the World war these properties were annually yielding about a half million dollars. The income from them was then equal to two and one-half times the interest on the national debt. At that time the national wealth was increasing and inasmuch as it lies largely in natural resources and national thrift, it is bound to continue to grow.

Our New Minister to Sweden.

The new minister to Sweden, Robert Woods Bliss, is a professional diplomat. He was appointed last Spring to this post in accordance with the policy of Secretary of State Hughes, who believes that our diplomatic officers should be trained in the business and rise gradually from secretaries to ambassadors. Mr. Bliss entered the service shortly after he graduated from Harvard in 1900. He began as private secretary to the governor of Porto Rico. A year or so later he was our consul at Venice, and the year after that was connected with the embassy at St. Petersburg. He has been stationed at Brussels, Beunos Aires and Paris, where he was counselor to the embassy during the war and the peace conference. Later still he was charge d'affaires of our legation at The Hague. He is now only 48 years old, but his long experience ought to make him a valuable minister.

A Royal Romance.

Our last minister was Ira Nelson Morris, a millionaire pork packer but a successful diplomat withal. Morris was a Democrat and he came from Chicago, but he lived in a palace. He slept in the bed of a prince, and entertained gorgeously for Uncle Sam where royalty trod. Moreover there is an interesting romance concerning his palace. It was built with money furnished by the czar as a wedding gift to the Princess Maria, one of the royal family of Russia. Her full title is the Grand Duchess Maria Polovna and she was a daughter of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch and the niece of the czar who was killed by the Bolshevists. She was married to the second son of the reigning King of Sweden, Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Sodermanland. After the wedding the duke came to live in the palace, which afterward became the American legation. The prince was then 24 and the princess 18. They spent their honeymoon in the palace and had a son there, but as time went on the Swedish temperament did not somehow accord with the Russian, and the Princess Maria decided to leave. She crossed the Baltic to Berlin and there in a railway station was met by her brother the Grand Duke Dmitri, who took her back to Russia with him. She escaped from Russia in time to escape the terrible fate of others of the royal family, and ran off to Paris, where she got a divorce. When she left Russia she had only her jewels and these kept her alive for some time. They were all finally sold, and now she is earning her living by keeping an embroidery and dressmaking shop at the French capital where she sells goods over the counter. The son, in the meantime, has been adopted by the queen of Sweden, and he is being brought up in the royal palace.

Prince Wilhelm, who was always fond of the Princess Maria and devoted to her, has since wandered far and wide in his grief. He has diluted his sorrow with science, having equipped several large exploring expeditions and traveled in wildest Africa and parts of South America, where it is claimed no white man had been seen before he came there. He had in his parties as many as 20 or 30 scientists and his researches are said to be of value. Some of his articles have been published in American magazines. He has given a lecture on Africa during my stay in Stockholm.

American War Work in Sweden.

It was due to this palace and his entertainments therein, that Mr. Morris accomplished much for the United States during the World war. The house has many parlors, each as big as a schoolroom and a library the size of a church. It has scores of rooms adapted for entertainment and Morris kept things lively from one year's end to the other. He had had some diplomatic experience before he was appointed by President Wilson and he was one of the few prominent diplomats held over for half the term of President Harding. He had a delicate position here during the war. About half of the Swedes sympathized with Germany and the other half with the Allies. The masses were in favor of France, England and Italy, while the nobility and soldiers, who had been trained after German methods, favored the kaiser. The queen of Sweden is a German. She was Princess Victoria, the daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

Before the Russians went Bolshevik, the question of involving Norway and Sweden in the war hung by a hair. The Swedes have long hated the Russians and they feared the czar while the Russians were acting with the Allies. Russia was building military railroads across Finland, and in case the Germans were defeated the Swedes feared the czar might seize the iron mines of Lapland, and Narvik, an open port on the Norwegian coast, and annex all northern Scandinavia.

A warning to this effect had already been issued in 1912 by Svan Hedin, the Asiatic explorer, who published a pamphlet of 70 pages, entitled "A Warning Word." In this Hedin pointed out Russia's ambition and advised that the Swedes make themselves ready for war. The book created a sensation and with it as propaganda, about four million dollars was raised by subscription for battleships. In 1914 Hedlin published a second warning, and the excitement became so great that 50,000 farmers elected by the country population, came to Stockholm and in an address to the king told him that they were willing to stand any new taxes he might wish to impose for the defense of the nation. The king came out on the balcony of the royal palace and told the peasants that he would not fail them, and would not compromise in any vital question regarding the Fatherland. He told them that this meant a longer military service for the citizens, hard Winter training and a considerable increase in the army and navy. After that all party lines were forgotten, and parliament voted a big extra fund to maintain Sweden's neutrality, and make it ready should she have to fight.

How much this situation meant was hardly appreciated in America. The Swedish army on a peace footing has less than 62,000 men, but every Swede from the age of 20 to 42 is liable to service and the total number on the rolls amounts to 655,000. There were times during the war when the Swedes were on the edge of joining the Germans. They were angry at the Allies, and our minister had much to do in persuading them to maintain their neutrality.

Found in Sweden

—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

IN some parts of Sweden are still found long-armed wooden windmills. Wood is not only much used in the country for building purposes, but is also the chief fuel in the cities.

ABE MARTIN

There's lots o' maddenin' things, but havin' somebuddy on th' curb tellin us how t' back out is th' worst.

Miss Opal Moots, who's been clerkin' in th' New Palace hotel cigar stand has quit 'cause she couldn' learn th' ropes.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Some Day

SOME day you'll dwell in Easy street, and live on pie and roasted veal, if you hump 'round on willing feet, and do your chores with eager zeal. The great rewards are given those who view their tasks with smiling eyes, who yearn not for the workday's close, nor clockward gaze, with bitter sighs. In Easy street you'll build your hut, with trees and artificial ponds, and every now and then you'll cut some nice pink coupons from your bonds. It is a busy world and sloth won't get the voter anywhere; the lazy man is in the broth, he's never right side up with care. Some day, if you have saved the scads, and placed them safely in a can, you may indulge in costly fads, and journey in a rich sedan. You'll have provided for the time when you are old and glad to rest, and you will know it is sublime to have a well stocked treasure chest. Some day you'll have three gasping pants, and then your useful life will cease, and you can leave your malden aunts a thousand bones or so apiece. So bravely work and wisely save, be sane and thrifty to the end, for, from the cradle to the grave, his bundle is a man's best friend.

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Bill

Bill was a fisherman. He'd sit and wait for them.
Knew where they were and he knew how to bait for them,
He'd get up early and he'd stay out late for them.

Bill knew the places and just where to go for them;
Others gave up when the fishing seemed slow for them,
Bill wanted fish and was willing to row for them.

Hour after hour he would work with his lure for them,
Studied their habits to make angling sure for them,
The long tedious hours he was glad to endure for them.

Bill could catch fish when the most of us couldn't,
He'd get a string when the signs said he shouldn't,
But Bill would go out when the rest of us wouldn't.

Any old fool can catch fish when they're biting,
When they are hungry all bait is inviting,
But it takes work when the east wind you're fighting.

Boy, here's the test of you, there's no denying:
How do you tell when the storm flags are flying?
Any poor salesman can sell when they're buying.

Boy, when they tell you it's no use to go for them,
East is the wind and you haven't a show for them,
Do you tie up your boat—or get out there and row for them?

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COLLEGE GIRLS GET MARRIED, STAY MARRIED

Teacher Declares That Educated Seldom Figure in Divorce Courts.

At last the college flapper has found an advocate.

She is Dr. Iva L. Peters, professor of economics and sociology at Goucher college, and vocational adviser to hundreds of girl students.

Weary of charges that the college girl makes the poorest kind of wife, Dr. Peters has hurled a mass of statistics at the critics.

Included among them are figures showing that only two per cent of the marriages of women college graduates end in divorce.

"This is the lowest percentage of divorce, according to the statistics of any class in which women are grouped," is Dr. Peters' defi to the critics. "College girls, once married, stay wedded."

Goucher college is one of the most fashionable women's schools in the East.

VARIETIES

The Caspian sea is 84 feet below sea level.

It is 12,000 miles from England to Australia.

An ordinary glass eye costs about $1.

Corn is the outstanding milk and pork producer.

The total mileage of the streets of London is 2,223.

The polka was originally a Bohemian peasants' dance.

Inhaling of soot in the air greatly decreases one's vitality.

A girl usually attains her full weight at the age of 20.

About 1,000 kinds of insects make their home in oak trees.

Japan has a written history extending over 2,500 years.

The Salvation Army maintains over 3,000 stations in India.

Canada is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

A typewriter which writes music has been invented by an Italian.

The middle verse of the Bible is the eighth verse of the 118th psalm.

Water power of the United States is estimated at 30,000,000 horsepower.

The Afghan is bather at birth, at marriage, and at death, and that is all.

Japan's textile exports in 1921 were valued at more than $200,000,000.

The first envelope ever made is in the possession of the British Museum.

The Nile river has a fall of but six inches in the last 1,000 miles of its course.

The United States now mines 200,000,000 more tons of coal than Great Britain.

Pressed straw bricks with light wooden frames are now being used in France.

Hololulu has one of the finest and most efficient telephone systems in the world.

Many African natives consider castor oil the sweetest perfume in the world.

An average of 100 passengers daily are carried by airplane from Paris to London.

Rambler roses placed on sloping banks are effective preventive of soil erosion.

The Eskimos have been described as the happiest, most contented folk in the world.

The word Eskimo is said to come from "Ashkimeq," meaning "eaters of raw flesh."

More than 1,700 women have been ordained to the ministry in the United States.

America uses 43 gallons of milk per capita each year, while England uses but 22 gallons.

Radium rays will change yellowish diamonds of small value into emerald-tinted gems.

Over 2,000,000 tons of paper were used for printing newspapers in the United States in 1921.

Scandinavian countries bought a large amount of prunes from northwest producers in 1922.

If the Mediterranean should evaporate to the extent of 500 feet, Italy would be joined to Africa.

Numerous invertebrate animals can see the ultra-violet light that is invisible to the human eye.

There are 168 furnaces on the steamship Aquitania, and her turbines have 750,000 blades.

A belief common in Japan is that to live long one should sleep with the head pointed due north.

Scientists believe that all salt, wherever found, has come originally from the sea in some way or other.

One thousand gardeners and laborers are employed to keep London's great royal gardens in order.

The world's largest forest nursery, which contains about 12,000,000 baby trees, is located at Saratoga, N. Y.

New South Wales has no poorhouses, and in 1921 the private wealth a head of the population was $2,250.

The medical research council of Great Britain has undertaken to organize an investigation of distemper in dogs.

Tampico, one of the largest Mexican cities at present without telephone service, is planning to install a system.

That 90,000,000 colds in the United States are contracted by infection is the estimate of a Canadian medical authority.

It is just 100 years since cabs were first introduced to the public in London, in honor of the birthday of King George IV.

May originally was the third month of the year, but the Romans added January and February to those ahead of it.

The habit of footbinding among Chinese women, while dying out of the cities, continues with little change in the country districts.

The most expensive color used by the painter is ultramarine (blue), which is obtained from the lapis lazuli stone of Indian and Persia.

A necklace of beetles' legs, far more beautiful than its name implies, is often used as a love token by natives of the Solomon islands.

Sir Alfred Yarrow, a practical engineer and captain of industry, recently gave nearly $500,000 for the furtherance of scientific research in England.

A starfish may lay 300,000,000 eggs, and, but for their enemies, which preserve the balance, these creatures would fill the world's seas in one year.

There are more than 40 varieties of the tobacco plant, but fewer than half a dozen of these are used commercially in the manufacture of smoking mixtures.

The fireflies in the West Indies and in the tropics of South America are so big and so brilliantly illuminated that it is quite easy to read by the light they give.

The United States department of agriculture is trying to develop a cow for Alaska which will be hardy enough to stand the Winters there and still give plenty of milk.

In the person with a perfectly proportioned figure, and standing with the arms hanging down at the sides, the third finger should reach exactly to the middle point of the thigh.

A mysterious disease which stunts black raspberry plants and dwarfs the berries is causing great losses among the growers of this fruit in the northeastern part of the United States.

During the last 10 years in southern Oregon and northern California, the western pine beetle is estimated to have killed over $3,600,000 worth of merchantable pine timber or 50 times as much as has been killed by fire in the same time.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

TRY TO BE HAPPY

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

If you want hapiness look for it. If you don't know how to look for it study the average gang of boys. Boys always seem to find happiness no matter who they are or where they are. Boys are boys. They never feel like the grownups and wish certain conditions were different. They just make the best of what they have and proceed to have all the fun they can possibly cram into life. Trouble doesn't mean anything to most boys.

Take Summer scenes come to mind. One is a hot brick-walled and brick-paved canyon between two tall buildings in a large city. It is a typical city alley, burning hot in July with the reflected heat of the Summer sun. Within its narrow confines a group of shouting boys are playing baseball. They are newsboys waiting for the last edition to come from the presses. They are grimy, ragged, bare-footed boys, many with worn tired faces, the result of their constant efforts to earn a few pennies each day to help poor parents to eke out a precarious living.

But they are real boys. They have thrust aside the cares of their young lives for a few precious moments to have some real boyish fun playing ball. And their laughter rings out through the city streets as they throw the ball toward the batter who hits it bouncing down the brick pavement. Every now and then the catcher muffs the ball and it bounds out on a busy street under auto wheels, in front of a street car to the opposite curb.

A dirty-faced urchin pursues it, dodging a truck and darting behind a shiny limousine until the watchers on the sidewalks become nervous, fearing that a vehicle cannot help but strike down the child and crush his frail body beneath heavy wheels. But all is well. The boys are finding happiness.

Another scene is far away from the first. It is in the cool woods alongside the winding deep-cut bed of a creek. Great trees overhang the bank, forming a shady shelter from the flaming sun. Every few minutes a white body leaps from the bank and plunges in a graceful curve into the clear, cool water of the stream, to reappear a moment later as the owner vigorously shakes the water from his head as he starts to swim back to shore and do it all over. This scene is laid at the swimming hole where the youth of farm and village gather in the Summer to cool off and to amuse themselves. They have forgotten about pulling weeds and hoeing potatoes. They are seeking happiness and finding it.

You don't hear the average boy complaining about all the troubles that beset boys. They make the best of their environment. If they live in the rural sections they play real ball games in real meadows; they make caves in the orchard and hold secret conclaves in them previous to making forays upon homes of their parents for furniture and utensils to properly equip their subterranean dens. On rainy days they gather in a big barn and never complain about lack of sunshine but forget the weather as they explore mysterious recesses, the vast hay mow and the numerous ladders.

In the city the boy cannot find the same things to do as his country cousin but that doesn't cause him to act gloomy and discontented. He simply makes the best of it. If he can't have a swimming hole in the shade of a sturdy oak he splashes around in the concrete park pool. If he cannot build a cave he plays traffic cop from a soap box. If he can't play regular baseball he plays an imitation game in a narrow alley. He knows how to find happiness and overcomes all obstacles.

Adults can learn a lesson from the boys. So many of us complain unceasingly of our environment. We detest the city where we live. We don't like the neighborhood or the neighbors. The streets are either too narrow or too wide. The small town has too many unpaved streets. There are no sidewalks. It is muddy and nasty on rainy days. Modern improvements are missing. It is too lonely on a farm. The nights there are simply awful.

And so it goes. There is gloom here and gloom there. Complaints are innumerable. We are never satisfied. We constantly worry. We envy the other person, what he owns and where he lives. We want this and that when we know we can't have it. We grumble and fuss and fume. We fail to make the best of it.

But the boys don't let environment interfere with happiness. If they live on a farm they find happiness on the farm, if in a village they find it in the village, if in a city they find it in the city. They are looking for happiness all the time while adults seem always to be looking for gloom. Conditions are not perfect and never will be perfect so there is no reason for expecting them to be perfect. Everything has its drawbacks. The trouble is we allow the drawbacks to form thunder clouds and totally obscure the sunshine of happiness.

The boy sees only the advantages surrounding him. He never looks for the disadvantages. Why should he? If he finds them they won't make him any happier and fun and happiness is what he is searching for.

We can learn a lesson from the boys. Of course evehyone of us must have trials and tribulations. But we need not worry about them before we have them. We need not search for more troubles. They come fast enough of their own accord. Instead let us search for happiness no matter where we live or what we do. If we look long and hard we will find it.

Mixing With Martha

Cream of Lettuce Soup.

Wash 4 medium sized heads of lettuce, separating the leaves. Drain and place in a kettle in the bottom of which has been placed some butter or cooking oil—about 3 tbsp. In this fry the lettuce and when beginning to turn color slightly add a seasoning salt, pepper, a little celery seed, 2 handfuls of parsley, ¾ cup of dry uncooked rice and 2 quarts of chicken stock or milk and water mixed. Cook for ¾ of an hour. Put through a colander. Add 1 or 2 tbsp. of cream and serve. The rice may be omitted and a thickening made of 3 tbsp. each of flour and butter.

Spanish Lamb Tongue.

Scald half a dozen small tongues in boiling water, letting them stand in the water about 5 minutes so they will peel readily. Peel 1 at a time leaving the others in the water until ready for them, then drain off and season with pepper and salt. Put in frying pan brown with drippings. When browned, add ½ qt. can of tomatoes, season with paprika and whole spices, or if preferred tie in a cloth and cook with 1 large onion and 1 chili pepper, then make gravy and add to it, then boil 2 hours and 15 minutes. Thicken it with 1 tbsp. butter and 2 tbsp. flour rubbed to a smooth paste. Stir briskly and serve with bits of toast, on a platter, slicing the tongue and pouring gravy over it.

Rice Walnut Loaf.

1 cupful chopped walnut meats (or substitute), 1 cupful bread crumbs, 1½ cupfuls cooked rice, 1 egg, ¾ cupful milk, sage, salt and pepper to taste. Beat egg, add milk and other ingredients. Mix well and put in buttered baking dish. Bake 30 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce.

Filled Rolls.

Cut French rolls crosswise and scoop out the soft interior of each half. Fill these cavities with the following mixture before putting the two halves together again: Filling: Turn one small can of devilled ham into a bowl and add to it one-third cup of melted butter; stir well, then add two dozen stuffed olives finely chopped.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Mamma had a party the other day and lots of women came to sit around and eat and play cards. Mamma wouldn't let me stay in the room because she said I would be in the way. I guess I would as some of them was pretty fat. I'm glad Mamma isn't but it's her fault she isn't. Papa says so anyway. He says she starves herself to death. He said he'd rather be fat than hungry and Mamma said that was just like a man but she thought more of her figure than her stomach. Papa said then he wished she'd think as much of written figures as then he'd have more money in the bank.

Getting back to the party Mamma had, I stuck around in the kitchen while they was in the living room. They did a lot of talking. Mamma told me children should be seen and not heard, but I guess children are different than women for they are seen and heard both. Mamma said I wouldn't be hanging around the house if they wasn't no one there but her and she wanted me to. I guess she didn't want me to hear what they said.

I didn't heard much either, because they all talked at the same time. I could never remember all they talked about. All I know is that their husbands was talked about. One woman said hers had a sweet disposition and she was glad of it cause she could get more out of him around the house. Another said a man around the house was a nuisance and she would rather do her own work without any help. The first one then came right back and said the second one was just trying to excuse herself for not training her husband better.

They went on chewing away for a half an hour when another woman gets up and says if they all wanted to talk about husbands they better talk and wait till afterwards to play cards. And then several jumped on her like Mamma jumps on me sometimes and said she'd talk about them too if she had any to talk about which she didn't have although she was pretty old She got red in the face and said she'd rather have none than have to try out two or three before keeping one. That made one woman pretty mad because she began talking loud and I heard Mamma say she guessed they'd better have lunch and then they all shut up and I went out the back door before Mamma could find me in the kitchen and accuse me of stealing a piece of cake which I did. —Jimmy.

A Rainy Day Treasure

Rainy days may be brightened for the child if he has a scrapbook which he uses on rainy days only. This may be made of cambric, pages about 9x12 inches in size, stitch together. Magazine and picture postcards may be saved for these days, and the child may cut out and paste for many long periods, with great pleasure.

Corks

A large cork will surprise you with the uses to which it can be put. It is splendid as a dauber to apply polish on shoes. A little sand on a cork dipped into a silver polish and applied to the egg-stained or tarnished silver is a very simple and easy method of cleaning.

German Singer Hooted at Home

Copyright P. & A. Photos.

Because she is accused of having been "unfaithful" to Germany during the World war, Frieda Hempel, world-famed German singer, and very well known to American audiences, is booed and howled down at every performance where she tries to sing in Germany. Monarchist factions are accused of being the cause of these disturbances. She is tearful that the monarchists will not let her sing in the land of her birth.

BOYS AND GIRLS

No man can live a life when he has genuinely learned that it is half a life; the other half, the higher life, must haunt him.—Anon.

AN INDIAN LEGEND

As some of the cousins have been telling ghost stories I think I shall tell an Indian legend that I have heard.

In the days when the white people came to this land there lived a tribe of Indians in Tennessee. Then the white people came. Both wanted the fertile lands and war began. In one of the battles an Indian youth, Connestoga, was wounded. He was found by Weena, an Indian maiden, who nursed him back to health. When Connestoga recovered he and Weena were married.

When Connestoga's rival heard of the wedding he stabbed and killed the youth in the presence of Weena. Weena then pulled the knife from her husband's breast and stabbed herself. They were buried on the spot where the double tragedy occurred, one with a hackberry in his hand and the other with an acorn.

These trees have grown and, as the legend goes, now stands in the center of a town in East Tennessee, a reminder of the past when Indians roamed our streets and hunted in what are now our parks.—Huckleberry Finn of Tenn.

A COFFEE POT NEST

I want to sit between Birdie's Lover and Dixie Moonbeam, as I want to tell the former about our birds. Mr. and Mrs. Wren came to our back porch last Spring, singing their sweetest songs for us. They went to work and filled an unused coffee pot hanging against the wall full of sticks, hair and pieces of old rope. I looked in one morning and saw a little speckled egg. Every morning I would look inside and find another little egg until there were seven altogether.

Soon there were seven little birds. We were very good to our new neighbors and after they had raised their family Mr. and Mrs. Wren made the nest over and now it contains five eggs.

A redbird has built a nest in a bush near our hen coop. Soon she will have a family. A sparrow and a catbird have built in a cedar tree in our front yard. They are so high I can't peek inside, but I hear their merry songs. We wouldn't have them hurt for the best flivver in the West Virginia hills.

Dixie Moonbeam, I've never seen any ghosts, but I've been frightened badly at times. Lone Bird of N. C., I do think it cruel to catch birds and wild animals and place them in cages where they can't see any of their kind. How would you like it if they fastened you out in the woods where you couldn't see your family and be given something you didn't like to eat and drink?—Sally of W. Va.

MARRIED AND HAPPY

Hello Cousins! Have you been wondering where Blue Eyes of W. Va. is? Well, here I am just about melted from making garden and flower beds. I have been married to my ideal since the last time you heard from me. We have our own little home and I want you to know that it's a happy one. We built it beside a large sugar camp so I have the most beautiful music there is all the time. It's a bird orchestra of all kinds of birds.

A bird built its nest in our cellar before we moved in and now I have to leave the door open so it can go back and forth. What's the matter with all the 4-H club members? We have a dandy club here with about 50 members. They are all workers. You might know it when eight out of 12 got first and second prizes and a free trip to Jackson's Mills, Stonewall Jackson's old home.

How many of the cousins attend Sunday school regularly? I do. In our country school one recent Sunday there were 125 present and over half of them were children. I am an assistant teacher and my class has 35 little boys and girls from eight to 13 years of age.

What is your favorite Bible verse? Mine is Luke 2,52: "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man."—Blue Eyes of W. Va.

BOO! HOO! A GHOST

Don't get excited. Just keep your chairs. It's only Happy Sally coming for a short visit. I surely do enjoy the Blade and look foward from week to week to reading its pages, especially the Household page. Babe Ruth, come again. Perhaps you can persuade W. B. to le tyou in. I enjoyed reading the ghost stories and hope some more of the cousins will write stories.

Brother and I were going to the store one dark, snowy evening and about one-fourth of a mile from home we were passing an old barn when we discovered an image standing in the door. It was dressed in white. As neither of us could imagine what it could be we started back home. The ghost followed us and the faster we would walk the faster the ghost would follow in pursuit.

As we neared home we called for Rover, the dog. He came to our rescue and to our surprise quite a duel was fought between the dog dog and ghost. Finally the ghost ran away, leaving its robe, a white blanket. And the ghost proved to be my younger sister.—Happy Sally.

IS GOING AWAY

I have neglected writing till now, although I have planned many times to do so. The letters are all very interesting to me. Louise surely has the right idea about Christians and Sunday school.

Lonesome Pine is a great worker, and I am glad to know that Greenhorn of W. Va. would like to be a Red Cross nurse. At one time my wish was to be a nurse, but next Fall will find me taking up an entirely different occupation.

I am lonely these days, as I have not seen two of my best friends for nearly a year. I try to think as my chum does, "It is always the darkest just before the dawn." Soon I will be leaving home to be gone for some time, but nevertheless, I expect to be able to read the paper every week—Giggles of Wyoming.

Iron Without Sprinkling

If handkerchiefs are ironed before they have dried from the washing they will have a slight gloss and keep clean longer.

Everything Hot

Dish covers should be warmed as well as the dishes if you want the dinner to be served hot.

Chat With Cousins

Fresh paint is a wonderful thing. A house, weatherbeaten and dingy, an eyesore, can be transformed into a pleasant building by the application of fresh paint. What some individuals need is a little fresh paint.

There are persons who go through the world with a look of perpetual gloom upon their countenances. Everything is wrong. Congress is crazy, the President doesn't know what he's talking about, the newspapers are crooked, the town government is full of graft, the neighbors are secret enemies. And so they rave and rant. The world is all wrong except the gloom dispenser. If such a person would put on a coat of fresh paint in the way of a pleasant expression and a smile now and then he would soon forget his grievances. Things would appear in a better light to him and he would appear in a better light to those he meets. An unpainted house is ugly. So is an everlasting unsmiling face.

We are sorry, Marion Newman, but we cannot furnish you with the information you want.

R. D. Walter, Edinbury, Pa., would like a reading entitled "Mrs. Murphy's Clothesline." Can anyone accommodate him?

R. C. of Tenn. has something of interest to say. Here it is: "I saw in a Chattanooga paper that the local president of the humane society introduced a bill prohibiting boys using airguns. He said the boys use them to kill birds for the fun they derive from it. This may be true, but I do not think all boys should be deprived of the guns for they can learn to use them right and kill only the harmful birds. The public schools should teach the children which are harmful and which should be killed."

Aunt Sarah of Pa. says something that ought to make the men stop and think. She is keeping house for her husband and his brother and she declares that two men make as much work as three children. Now think this over, you masculine cousins. May be you will hang up your hat and coat where they should be.

Esther of the Mountains paid us a call in a letter the other day. Esther is against bobbed hair. She says that God put hair on your head to stay and not to be hacked off.

Mrs. C. F. C. of Pa., says a good many nice things about this paper in a brief letter to Aunt Martha. She likes the news because it is always boiled down to the point. The Poets' Corner is the first part of the paper she reads. She would like to have two poems. One contains these words, "Once on a pony I used to look dashy." The other is, "The Face on the Barroom Floor." If anyone can furnish these send them direct to Mrs. Florence Carothers, 304 American avenue, Butler, Pa.

"All honor to her whose gentle hand first led my feet along the mazy path of life," writes C. L. M. of Vermont. You know who he means. Why, his mother, of course. Do all of you regard your mothers in the light you should? Probably not. If not, then change your attitude. There is no friend like a mother. Remember that.

Did you read the letter about the old perforated tin lanterns? It brought back to the memory of Mrs. S. M. O. of Pa. her youthful days. She writes that she has used these lanterns, carrying them to spelling and singing schools. But they didn't depend upon the light from the fireplace. They used candles instead.

Do you remember this and that which was used or happened long ago? Why not have a "Do You Remember When?" department. Many old-time fashions and customs would be recalled by those who lived in the years long past. Also they would be interesting to the younger generation. Think over this suggestion and let us hear from the old-timers. They have many interesting recollections.

Soon roasting ears will be here again. How time flies. It wasn't so very long ago that the grass was just turning green.

Poems Wanted

Poems and songs containing these lines are requested: "The thunder rolls, the lightning flash broke Grandma's teapot all to smash," "The last day's songs are among us, we see them at home and abroad," "When Pop Played Santa Claus."

The following are also asked for: "Forty Years Ago," "The Old Mail," "The Old Hickory Cane," "Our Own Dear Home," "Old Wigsby," "Where Are the Boys of the Old Brigade?" "The Old Home Isn't What It Used to Be," "Beautiful Ohio," "The Hobo," "John Hardy," "Claude Allen," "O Promise Me."

A Cake Hint

When baking a cake bake an extra layer. Cut it through the center and fill with either chocolate or vanilla corn starch pudding and then replace the top. Let it stand a few hours to mellow, powder the top with pulverized sugar and serve.

Knitted Scarfs

When washing knitted silk scarfs be sure to measure them before laundering and stretch them to the length when drying. Otherwise father's tie will fit young son.

POETS' CORNER

I'm Going From the Cotton Field

I'm going from the cotton field,
I'm going from the cane,
I'm going to leave the old log hut,
That stands down by the lane.
The boat am in the river now,
That's come to take me off,
I'm going to join the exodus
That's making for the North.

Chorus.

I'm going from the cotton field,
And, O, it makes me sigh,
Before the sun goes down tonight
I'm going to say goodbye.

It grieves me now to leave the place
Where I was born and bred,
The friends that now are living
And the homes of those that's dead.
The flowers that grow on the master's grave
Will miss my tender care,
No hand like mine will ever go
To keep them blooming there.

But times they are so hard now
And I am old and poor,
The hungry wolf comes snorting
And sniffing around my door.
I want to help the children some
Before I come to die,
Before the sun goes down tonight
I'm going to say goodbye.

They say way out in Kansas,
There so many miles away,
The colored folks are flocking
Cause they're getting better pay.
I don't know how I'll do out there,
But then I'm going to try,
Before the sun goes down tonight
I'm going to say goodbye.

But Dinah she don't want to go;
She says we are getting old,
She's afraid that we will freeze to death,
The country am so cold.
The story about the work and play,
She don't believe them true,
She bids me not to do the thing
Which I am bound to do.

So I sold the little hut
And the little patch of ground
The good old master gave me
When the Yankee troops came down.
My heart am very heavy now,
The tear am in my eye,
Before the sun goes down tonight
I'm going to say goodbye.

Whatever You Are

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub at the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush, be a bit of grass
Some highway to happier make;
If you can't be a muskie then just be a bass
But be the liveliest bass in the lake.

We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,
There's something for all of us here;
There's big work to do, and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail;
If you can't be the sun, be a star,
It isn't by size that you win or you fail—
Be the best whatever you are.

Way to Heaven

BY HOLLAND.

Heaven is not reached at single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to the summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God—
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by things that are under our feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain,
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morning calls us to life and light;
But our hearts grow weary and ere the night,
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

Soldier's Farewell

How can I bear to leave thee?
One parting kiss I give thee,
And then whate'er befalls me,
I go where honor calls me.
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!

Ne'er more may I behold thee,
Nor to this heart enfold thee—
With spear and penon glancing,
I see the foe advancing.
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!

I'll think of thee with longing—
Think thou when tears are thronging—
And with my last faint sighing
I'll whisper soft, while dying,
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!
Farewell, farewell, my own true love!

Deserted Village Selection

BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossom'd furze unprofitably gay—
There, in his noisy mansion, skill'd to rule,
The village master taught his little school.

A man severe he was, and stern to view;
I knew him well, and every truant knew:
Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he—
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd—
Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault.
The village all declar'd how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage—
And even the story ran that he could gauge.
In arguing too, the parson own'd his skill,
For even though vanquish'd he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amaz'd the gazing rustics ranged around—
And still they gaz'd, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew.

Song of Life

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

A traveler on a dusty road
Strewed acorns o'er the lea,
And one took root and sprouted up
And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at evening time
To breathe its early vows,
And Age was pleased in height of noon
To bask beneath its boughs.
The birds sweet music bore—
It stood a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way,
Amid the grass and fern,
A passing stranger scooped a well
Where weary men might turn.
He walled it in and hung with care
A ladle on the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did
But judged that Toil might drink.
He passed again and lo! the well,
By Summer never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parched tongues
And saved a life beside.

A nameless man amid the crowd
That thronged the daily mart
Let fall a word of hope and cheer.
Unstudied from the heart.
A whisper on the tumult thrown,
A transitory breath,
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first
But mighty at the last.

Meet Me by Moonlight Alone

Meet me by moonlight alone,
And then I will tell you a tale
Must be told by the moonlight alone,
In the grove at the end of the vale.
You must promise to come, for I said
I would show the night-flowers their queen—
Nay, turn not away thy sweet head,
'Tis the loveliest ever was seen.
Oh! meet me by moonlight alone,
Meet me by moonlight alone.

Daylight may do for the gay,
The thoughtless, the heartless, the free;
But there's something about the moon's ray,
That is sweeter to you and to me.
Oh! remember he sure to be there,
For though dearly a moonlight I prize,
I care not for all in the air,
If I want the sweet light of your eyes.
So meet me by moonlight alone,
Meet me by moonlight alone.

The World We Have Not Seen

There is a world we have not seen;
That time shall never dare destroy,
Where mortal footsteps have not been;
Nor ear hath caught its sounds of joy.

There is a region lovelier far,
Than sages tell or poets sing.
Brighter than Summer beauties are,
And softer than the tints of Spring.

There is a world—and O, how blest—
Fairer than prophets ever told;
And never did an angel guest,
One-half its blessedness unfold.

It is all holy and serene;
The land of glory and repose;
And there to dim the radiant scene,
The tear of sorrow never flows.

It is not fanned by Summer gale
'Tis not refreshed by vernal showers;
It never needs the moonbeams pale,
For there are known no evening hours.

No: for this world is ever bright
With a pure radiance all its own;
The streams of uncreated light
Flow 'round it from the Eternal Throne.

There forms, that mortals may not see,
Too glorious for the eye to trace,
And clad in peerless majesty,
Move with unutterable grace.

In vain the philosophic eye
May seek to view the fair abode,
Or find it in the curtained sky:—
'It is the dwelling place of God.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The worst times need the best men.—Alexander Maclaren.

BELIEVES IN SCIENCE.

Weed out the evolutionists from among the college and university professors, and only numbskulls will remain. That evolution is a science every scientific mind knows to be true. That it is only a question between different classes of scientists and not between the scientists and the clergy is untrue. With the scientists the question is settled, and it only remains for the clergy and men with more mouth than brains, to adjust themselves to its plain teachings.

This religious intolerance has ever impeded the progress of science. It has opposed every new scientific discovery at variance with Bible teachings. Influenced and misguided by the orthodox dogma of inspiration for men and books, this intolerance has at times assumed the fiercest forms of tyranny. It was this religious tyranny that intimidated Copernicus from making known his discovery of the heliocentricity of the solar system until the day of his death — lest he be burned at the stake. It was this tyranny that imprisoned Galileo at Rome for life for declaring the truth of the Copernican theory. It was this tyranny that invented the contemptible "Inquisition," making the expression of honest thought at variance with religious dogma a crime punishable with the most painful and dreaded deaths in the power of man to inflict, and destroying hundreds of thousands of noble and honest lives for expressing their honest beliefs. It is from this religious tyranny, no less than from monarchial oppression, that we today enjoy our boasted American freedom. He who attempts to smother science in any of its forms is an enemy to the welfare of the race.

You endeavor to confine the idea of evolution to the different stages of individual growth. You say "The bud is true to species, and the flower is true this year as it was last year and the year before that." Coming, as it does, every year from the same old root, this is true of the perennial; but two seeds taken from this plant will often produce varying plants. Take the apple. Plant the six or eight seeds from the same apple, and you will get six or eight different trees no two of which will bear the same kind of apple, and no one, an apple like that from which the seeds were taken. Some of these trees will have smooth bark, some rough bark. Some of the apples will be large, and some small; some will be good and some bad; some will be early and some late; some will be sweet and some sour; some will be red and some yellow. In that kingdom, are we to think there may kingdom, are we to think there have always been poodles and bulldogs? Going a step further, must we think there is no relation between the shepherd dog and the Eskimo dog, or either of these and the wolf? There is just one class of educated people that cannot see this; and that class is composed of those that do not want to see it. No one else so blind as he that does not want to see.

Let the Reillys and Bryans battle all they will against the theory of evolution, they are only making themselves ridiculous. Just as the names of Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton shine brighter than any of those who opposed their teachings in their day, so will the names of Darwin, Huxley and Haeckel outshine those of the pigheads that oppose their teaching today.

Evolution is the slow, gradual, constant change that is taking place in nature. It is everywhere. It permeates the infinite of space with all its contents. The heavenly bodies are constantly changing their positions and conditions. This earth was, no doubt, a glowing star giving off light and heat of its own. But that condition has changed. Its surface is no longer in a molten state precluding the possibility of terrestrial life. The phenomenon is here and its vegetable and animal forms. It made its appearance, of course, first in the polar regions, and as the temperature continued to decrease it moved gradually toward the equatorial regions until the north polar and south polar life forms blended. The next stage of existence for the earth is plainly in sight. As the ice creeps down from the polar regions it is crowding life forms into the equatorial; and finally this ice from the north and that from the south will meet, and life on the earth's surface will become extinct; and, like the moon, this earth will sweep through space a dead planet, a ball of ice. The sun is, no doubt, destined to go through similar changes, and not only our sun, but the millions of other suns with their millions of wheeling worlds. The only chance to avert these changes is a rise of temperature by collisions or otherwise.

C. B. S.—Ky.

SUNDAY SCHOOL OFFICER

How many of you cousins live where it is cool in Summer? If there are any how enjoyable it would be for me to spend some of these hot Summer days there. In Huntington it is almost hot enough to melt one.

Girl cousins, do you not think that many of our young women are wearing their skirts too long and that many are wearing them too short? If the difference between the long and short skirts were divided the right length would be the result. Are you of the same opinion?

One of the cousins mentioned that young people ought to take an active part in religious work. I think so too. I am vice president of our college Y. M. C. A. and also vice president of our Sunday school class in a Sunday school having an average attendance of one thousand.

West Virginians, we ought to be proud of our delegation on Aunt Martha's page. We have more writing for the page than any state in the Union. If there are any cousins from other states who think this statement is untrue speak up and say so.—Happy Jack of W. Va.

PLAIN TALK

Not long ago I found a quart bottle labelled "To hell with Volstead." The gentleman that composed that classic sentence no doubt hoped to meet respectable society on his arrival at said resort. Sudden wealth always brings its quota of social climbers. These bootlegger mushrooms are truly far sighted. However, the proper social atmosphere in Hades may have its advantages.

The more than half foreign population of our American cities should be warned that there are still enough plain ignorant Americans in our "hick towns" and vulgar country to send their booze gangs to the same Winter resort they so highly recommend for Volstead.

Men and women of this nation who are advocating the repeal of the Volstead amendment should study the constitution of the United States and also should bear in mind what happened to those who by force or otherwise have sought to discredit our fundamental law. There are other men who can "swing a gat," my bragging, haw-hawing, poison peddler brother. Orders are liable to come to be, "If resisted, shoot to kill.

At the next annual undertakers' convention the first business should be a rising vote of thanks to our esteemed bootlegger assistants.—Plain America.

HANDY KITCHEN NOT CROWDED

Next to not having enough kitchen utensils the most annoying situation is to have too many. And just because you possess more utensils than you need or have room for is no reason why you should keep them in your kitchen closet or cupboard. It is a simple matter to pack them away in newspapers in a box or barrel and put them in a storeroom when they may be drawn upon as the ones in use wear out.

Look over your equipment and see if there are any articles that you do not use. In the average family two frying pans are all that are needed, one small and one large. If you have more than that put the extra ones away. In many cook books you can find a list of utensils recommended by the author as being all that are necessary for the average kitchen. Get hold of such a list and modify it to your particular needs and then check up your own supply of utensils according to it, putting away those that are superfluous.

There are always a lot of cheaply made kitchen devices that often tempt the housewife that may be dispensed with. It is far better to have two paring knives of the best quality steel than an indifferent knife and an assortment of cheap special knives, grapefruit knife, apple corer, knife for French fried potatoes, pineapple knife and special potato parer. For often these things are made of poor steel and are soon discarded in favor of the simple knife that can be kept very sharp.

It is always a good plan to have certain kitchen equipment that you need in the preparation of meals every day placed very conveniently.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Currant jelly is delicious served with lamb cutlets.

Flavor hard sauce with a little cinnamon extract.

Add a little choped green pepper to corn pudding.

Sorrel and sliced hard-boiled eggs make a tempting salad.

Crushed raspberries give a gala air to vanilla ice cream.

Seeded raisins are delicious addition to oatmeal muffins.

Eggs shirred with tomatoes make an excellent luncheon dish.

Chilled sliced watermelon is an appetizing breakfast fruit.

Cottage cheese is best when served with cream and currant jelly.

Chopped sweet pepper and caviar make a tasty sandwich filling.

Onions and carrots are good scalloped together with breadcrumbs.

Vegetables should be cooked only long enough to make them tender.

Fried corn should be seasoned with a little onion, salt and pepper.

Chopped candied orange gives an unusually nice flavor to nut bread.

Very thin frosting flavored with lemon juice is best for sponge cake.

Left over fish from dinner may be scalloped with potatoes for luncheon.

Toasted raisin bread is good for tea or served with the breakfast coffee.

The laundry work can easily and sensibly be cut down with the approach of warm weather. Substitute luncheon sets in place of long table cloths.

A delicious dressing for cold asparagus salad is made by beating tomato catsup into whipped cream, and seasoning with salt and lemon juice.

THOUGHT BACK WOULD BREAK

Nothing Helped until She Began Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"When my baby was born," says Mrs. Posluszny, 106 High Street, Bay City, Michigan, "I got up too soon. It made me so sick that I was tired of living and the weakness run me down something awful. I could not get up out of bed mornings on account of my back; I thought it would break in two, and if I started to do any work I would have to lie down. I do not believe that any woman ever suffered worse than I did. I spent lots of money, but nothing helped me until I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I felt a whole lot better after the first bottle, and I am still taking it for I am sure it is what has put me on my feet."

If you are suffering from a displacement, irregularities, backache, nervousness, sideache or any other form of female weakness you should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass, for Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women." It will be sent you free upon request. This book contains valuable information.

IN THE DAYS OF POOR RICHARD

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued From Last Week

"A man like that kin cook the passengers with their own heat," said Solomon. "I feel like my belly was full o' hot rocks. If you'll let me into the galley, I'll right ye up an' shift the way o' the wind an' the course o' the ship. I'll swing the bow toward Heaven 'stead o' Hell an' keep her p'inted straight an' it won't cost ye a penny. They's too much swearin' on this 'ere ship. Can't nobody be a Christian with his guts a-bilin'. His tongue'll break loose an' make his soul look like a waggin with a smashed wheel an' a bu'sted ex. A cook could do more good here than a minister."

"Can you cook?"

"You try me an' I'll agree to happy ye up so ye won't know yerself. Yer meat won't be raw ner petrified an' there won't be no insecks in the biscuit."

"He'll make a row."

"I hop so. Leave him to me. I'm a leetle bit in need o' exercise, but ye needn't worry. I know how to manage him—perfect. You come with me to the galley an' tell him to git out of it. I'll do the rest."

"Solomon's advice was complied with. The cook—Thomas Crowpot by name—was ordered out of the galley. The sea cook is said to be the father of profanity. His reputation has come down through the ages untarnished, it would seem, by any example of philosophical moderation. Perhaps it is because, in the old days, his calling was a hard one and only those of a singular recklessness were willing to engage in it. The Snow's cook was no exception. He was a big, brawny, black Yankee with a claw foot look in his eyes. Profanity whizzed through the open door like buckshot from a musket. He had been engaged for the voyage and would not give up his job to any man.

"Don't be snappish," said Solomon. Turning to the Captain he added: "Don't ye see here's the big spring. This 'ere man could blister a bull's heel by talkin' to it. He's hidin' his candle. This ain't no job fer him. I say he orto be promoted."

With an outburst still profane but distinctly milder the cook wished to know what they meant.

Solomon squinted with his rifle eye as if he were taking careful aim at a small mark.

"Why, ye see we passengers have been swearin' stiddy fer a week," he drawled. "We's wore out. We need a rest. You're a trained swearer. Ye do it perfect. Ye ortn't to have nothin' else to do. We want you to go for'ard an' find a comf'table place an' set down an' do all the swearin' fer the hull ship from now on. You'll git yer pay jest the same as if ye done the cookin'. It's a big job but I guess ye're ekal to it. I'll agree that they won't nobody try to grab it. Ye may have a little help afore the mast but none abaft."

This unexpected proposition calmed the cook. The prospect of full pay and nothing to do pleased him. He surrendered.

An excellent dinner was cooked and served that day. The lobscouse made of pork, fowl and sliced potatoes was a dish to remember. But the former cook got a line of food calculated to assist him in the performance of his singular duty. Happiness returned to the ship and Solomon was cheered when at length he came out of the galley. Officers and passengers rendered him more homage after that than they paid to the rich and famous Mr. Girard who was among their number. That day this notice was written on the blackboard:

"Thomas Crowpot has been engaged to do all the swearing that's necessary on this voyage. Any one who needs his services will find him on the forward deck. Small and large jobs will be attended to while you wait."

Often in calm weather Jack and Solomon amused themselves and the other passengers with pistol practice by tossing small objects into the air and shooting at them over the ship's side. They rarely missed even the smallest object thrown. Jack was voted the best marksman of the two when he crushed with his bullet four black walnuts out of five thrown by Mr. Girard.

In the course of the voyage they overhauled The Star, a four-masted ship bound from New York to Dover. For hours the two vessels were so close that the passengers engaged in a kind of battle. Those on The Star began it by hurling turnips at the men on the other ship who responded with a volley of apples. Solomon discerned on the deck of the stranger Captain Preston and an English officer of the name of Hawk whom he had known at Oswego and hailed them. Then said Solomon:

"It's a ship load o' Tories who've had enough of Ameriky. They's a cuss on that tub that I helped put a coat o' tar an' feathers on in the Ohio kentry. He's the one with the black pipe in his mouth. I don't know his name but they use to call him Slops—the dirtiest, low-downdest, damn Tory traitor that ever lived. Helped the Injuns out thar in the West. See that 'er black pipe? Allus carries it in his mouth 'cept when he's eatin'. I guess he goes to sleep with it. I's one o' the features o' his face. We tarred him plenty now you hear to me."

That evening a boat was lowered and the Captain of The Snow crossed a hundred yards of quiet sea to dine with the Captain of The Star in the cabin of The Star. Next day a stiff wind came out of the west. All sail was spread, the ships began to jump and gore the waves and The Star ran away from the smaller ship and was soon out of sight. Weeks of rough going followed. Meanwhile Solomon stuck to his task. Every one was sick but Jack and the officers, and there was not much cooking to be done.

Because he had to take off his coat while he was working in the galley, Solomon gave the precious letter into Jack's keeping.

Near the end of the sixth week at sea they spied land.

"We cheered, for the ocean had shown us a tiger's heart," the young man wrote. "For weeks it had leaped and struck at us and tumbled us about. The crossing is more like hardship than anything that has happened to me. One woman died and was buried at sea. A man had his leg broken by being thrown violently against the bulwarks and the best of us were bumped a little.

"Some days ago a New Yorker who was suspected of cheating at cards on the complaint of several passengers was put on trial and convicted through the evidence of one who had seen him marking a pack of the ship's cards. He was condemned to be carried up to the round top and made fast there, in view of all the ship's company for three hours and to pay a fine of two bottles of brandy. He refused to pay his fine and was excommunicated the culprit refusing either to eat, drink or speak with him until he should submit. Today he gave up and paid his fine. Man is a sociable being and the bitterest of all punishment is exclusion. He couldn't stand it."

About noon on the twenty-ninth of November they made Dover and anchored in the Downs. Deal was about three miles away and its boats came off for them. They made a circuit and sailed close in shore. Each boat that went out for passengers had its own landing. Its men threw a rope across the breakers. This was quickly put on a windlass. With the rope winding on its windlass the boat was slowly hauled through the surge, its occupants being drenched and sprinkled with salt water. They made their way to the inn of The Three Kings where two men stood watching as they approached. One of them Jack recognized as the man Slops with the black pipe in his mouth.

"That's him," said the man with the black pipe pointing at Solomon, whereupon the latter was promptly arrested.

"What have I done?" he asked.

"You'll learn directly at 'eadquarters," said the officer.

Solomon shook hands with Jack and said, "I'm glad I met ye," and turned and walked away with the two men.

Jack was tempted to follow them but feeling a hidden purpose in Solomon's conduct went into the inn.

So the friends parted, Jack being puzzled and distressed by the swift change in the color of their affairs. The letter to Doctor Franklin was in his pocket—a lucky circumstance. He decided to go to London and deliver the letter and seek advice regarding the relief of Solomon. At the desk in the lobby of The Three Kings he learned that he must take the post chaise for Canterbury which would not be leaving until six P. M. This gave him time to take counsel in behalf of his friend. Turning toward the door he met Captain Preston, who greeted him with great warmth and wished to know where was Major Binkus.

Jack told the Captain of the arrest of his friend.

"I expected it," said Preston. "So I have waited here for your ship. It's that mongrel chap on The Star who got a tarring from Binkus and his friends. He saw Binkus on your deck, as I did, and proclaimed his purpose. So I am here to do what I can to help you. I can not forget that you two men saved my life. Are there any papers on his person which are likely to make him trouble?"

'No," said Jack, thinking of the letter lying safely in his own pocket.

"That's the important thing," Preston resumed. "Binkus is a famous scout who is known to be anti-British. Such a man coming here is supposed to be carrying papers. Between ourselves they would arrest him on any pretext. You leave this matter in my hands. If he had no papers he'll be coming on in a day or two."

"I'd like to go with you to find him," said Jack.

"Better not," Preston answered with a smile.

"Why?"

'Because I suspect you have the papers. They'll get you, too, if they learn you are his friend. Keep away from him. Sit quietly here in the inn until the post chaise starts for Canterbury. Don't let any one pick a quarrel with you and remember this is all a sacred confidence between friends."

"I thank you and my heart is in every word," said Jack as he pressed the hand of the Captain. "After all friendship is a thing above politics—even the politics of these bitter days."

He sat down with a sense of relief and spent the rest of the afternoon reading the London papers although he longed to go and look at the fortress of Deal Castle. He had tea at five and set out on the mail carriage with his box and bag, an hour later. The road was rough and muddy with deep holes in it. At one point the chaise rattled and bumped over a plowed field. Before dark he saw a man hanging in a gibbet by the roadside. At ten o'clock they passed the huge gate of Canterbury and drew up at an inn called The King's Head. The landlady and two waiters attended for orders. He had some supper and went to bed. Awakened at five A. M. by the sound of a bugle he arose and dressed hurriedly and found the post chaise waiting. They went on the King's Road from Canterbury and a mile out they came to a big white gate in the dim light of the early morning.

A young man clapped his mouth to the window and shouted:

"Sixpence, Yer Honor!"

It was a real turnpike and Jack stuck his head out of the window for a look at it. They stopped for breakfast at an inn far down the pike and went on through Sittingborn, Faversham, Rochester and the lovely valley of the River Medway of which Jack had read.

At every stop it amused him to hear the words "Chaise an' pair," flying from host to waiter and waiter to hostler and back in the wink of an eye.

Jack spent the night at The Rose in Dartford and went on next morning over Gadshill and Shootershill and Blackheath. Then the Thames and Greenwich and Deptford from which he could see the crowds and domes and towers of the big city. A little past two o'clock he rode over London bridge and was set down at The Spread Eagle where he paid a shilling a mile for his passage and ate his dinner.

Such, those days, was the crossing and the trip up to London, as Jack describes it in his letters.

CHAPTER V

Jack Sees London and the Great Philosopher

The stir and prodigious reach of London had appalled the young man. His fancy had built and peopled it, but having found no sufficient material for its task in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, had scored a failure. It had built too small and too humbly. He was in no way prepared for the noise, the size, the magnificence, the beauty of it. In spite of that, something in his mental inheritance had soon awakened a sense of recognition and familiarity. He imagined that the sooty odor and the bells, and the clatter of wheels and horses' feet and the voices—the air was full of voices—were like the echoes of a remote past.

The thought thrilled him that somewhere in the great crowd, of which he was now a part were the two human beings he had come so far to see. He put on his best clothes and with the letter which had been carefully treasured—under his pillow at night and pinned to his pocket lining through the day—set out in a cab for the lodgings of Doctor Franklin. Through a maze of streets where people were "thick as the brush in the forests of Tryon County" he proceeded until after a journey of some thirty minutes the cab stopped at the home of the famous American on Bloomsbury Square. Doctor Franklin was in and would see him presently, so the liveried servant informed the young man after his card had been taken to the Doctor's office. He was shown into a reception room and asked to wait, where others were waiting. An hour passed and the day was growing dusk when all the callers save Jack had been disposed of. Then Franklin entered. Jack remembered the strong, well-knit frame and kindly gray eyes of the philosopher. His thick hair, hanging below his collar, was now white. He was very grand in a suit of black Manchester velvet with white silk stockings and bright silver buckles on his shoes. There was a gentle dignity in his face when he took the boy's hand and said with a smile:

"You are so big, Jack. You have built a six foot, two inch man out of that small lad I knew in Albany, and well finished, too—great thighs, heavy shoulders, a mustache, a noble brow and shall I say the eye of Mars? It's a wonder what time and meat and bread and potatoes and air can accomplish. But perhaps industry and good reading have done some work on the job."

Jack blushed and answered. "It would be hard to fix the blame."

Franklin put his hand on the young man's shoulder and said:

"She is a lovely girl, Jack. You have excellent good taste. I congratulate you. Her pulchritude has a background of good character and she is alive with the spirit of the New World. I have given her no chance to forget you if that had been possible. Since I became the agent in England of yourself and sundry American colonies, I have seen her often but never without longing for the gift of youth. How is my family?"

"They are well. I bring you letters."

"Come up to my office and we'll give an hour to the news."

When they were seated before the grate fire in the large, pleasant room above stairs whose windows looked out upon the Square, the young man said:

"First I shall give you, sir, a letter from Major Washington. It was entrusted to a friend of mine who came on the same ship with me. He was arrested at Deal but, fortunately, the letter was in my pocket."

"Arrested? Why?"

"I think, sir, the charge was that he had helped to tar and feather a British subject."

"Feathers and tar are poor arguments," the Doctor remarked as he broke the seal of the letter.

It was a long letter and Franklin sat for near half an hour thoughtfully reading and rereading it. By and by he folded and put it into his pocket, saying as he did so: "An angry man can not even trust himself. I sent some letters to America on condition that they should be read by a committee of good men and treated in absolute confidence and returned to me. Certain members of that committee had so much gun powder in their hearts it took fire and their prudence and my reputation have been seriously damaged, I fear. The contents of those letters are now probably known to you."

"Are they the Hutchinson, Rogers and Oliver letters?"

"The same."

"I think there are known to every one in America that reads. We were indignant that these men, born and raised among us, should have said that a colony ought not to enjoy all the liberties of a parent state and that we should be subjected to coercive measures. They had expressed no such opinion save in these private letters. It looked like a base effort to curry favor with the English government."

"Yes, they were overworking the curry comb," said Franklin. "I had been protesting against an armed force in Boston. The government declared that our own best people were in favor of it. I, knowing better, denied the statement. To prove their claim a distinguished baronet put the letters in my hands. He gave me leave to send them to America on condition that they should not be published. Of course they proved nothing but the treachery of Hutchinson, Rogers and Oliver. Now I seem to be tarred by the same stick."

Jack delivered sundry letters from the family of the great man who read them carefully.

"It's good to hear from home," he said when he had finished. "You've heard of the three Greenlanders, off the rocks and ice where there was not dirt enough to raise a bushel of cabbages or light enough for half the year to make a shadow, who having seen the world and its splendors said it was interesting, but that they would prefer to live at home?"

"These days America is an unhappy land," said Jack. "We are like a wildcat in captivity—a growling, quarrelsome lot."

"Well, the British use the right to govern us like a baby rattle and they find us a poor toy. This petty island, compared with America, is but a stepping stone in a brook. There's scarcely enough of it out of water to keep one's feet dry. In two generations our population will exceed that of the British Isles. But with so many lying agents over there what chance have they to learn anything about us? They will expect to hear you tell of people being tomahawked in Philadelphia—a city as well governed as any in England. They can not understand that most of us would gladly spend nineteen shillings to the pound for the right to spend the other shilling as we please."

"Can they not be made to understand us?" Jack inquired.

"The power to learn is like your hand—you must use it or it will wither and die. There are brilliant intellects here which have lost the capacity to learn. I think that profound knowledge is not for high heads."

"I wonder just what you mean."

"Oh, the moment you lose humility, you stop learning," the Doctor went on. "There are two doors to every intellect. One lets knowledge in, the other lets it out. We must keep both doors in use. The mind is like a purse; if you keep paying out money, you must, now and then, put some into your purse or it will be empty. I once knew a man who was a liberal spender but never did any earning. We soon found that he had been making counterfeit money. The King's intellects have often put me in mind of him. They are flush with knowledge but they never learn anything. They can tell you all you want to know but it is counterfeit knowledege."

"How about Lord North?"

"He has nailed up the door. The African zebra is a good student compared to him. It is a maxim of Walpole and North that all men are equally corrupt."

"It is a hateful nation!" Jack exclaimed.

"But not without some warrant. You may be sure that a man who has spent his life in hospitals will have no high opinion of the health of mankind. He and his friends are so engrossed by their cards and cock fights and horses and hounds that they have little time for such a trivial matter as the problems of America. They postpone their consideration and meanwhile the house is catching fire. By and by these boys are going to get burned. They think us a lot of semi-savages not to be taken seriously. Our New England farmers are supposed to be like the peasants of Europe. The fact is, our average farmer is a man of better intellect and character than the average member of Parliament."

"The King's intellects would seem to be out of order," said Jack.

"And too cynical. They think only of revenues. They remind me of the report of the Reverend Commissary Blair who, having projected a college in Virginia, came to England to ask King William for help. The Queen in the King's absence ordered her Attorney-General to draw a charter with a grant of two thousand pounds. The Attorney opposed it on the ground that they were in a war and needed the money for better purposes.

"'But, Your Honor, Virginia is in great need of ministers,' said the commissary. 'It has souls to be saved.'

"'Souls—damn your souls! Make tobacco,' said the Queen's lawyer.

"The counselors of royalty have no high opinion of souls or principles. Think of these taxes on exports needed by neighbors. The minds that invented them had the genius of a pickpocket."

"I see that you are not in love with England, sir," said Jack.

"My boy, you do not see straight," the Doctor answered. "I am fond of England. At heart she is sound. The King is a kind of wooden leg. He has no feeling and no connection whatever with her heart and little with her intellect. The people are out of sympathy with the King. The best minds of England are directly opposed to the King's policy; so are most of the people, but they are helpless. He has throttled the voting power of the country. Jack, I have told you all this and shall tell you more because—well, you know Plato said that he would rather be a blockhead than have all knowledge and nobody to share it. You ought to know the truth but I have told you only for your own information."

"I am going to write letters to The Gazette but I shall not quote you, sir, without permission," said Jack.

At this point the attendant entered and announced that Mr. Thomas Paine had called to get his manuscript.

"Bring him up," said the Doctor.

In a moment a slim, dark-eyed man of about thirty-five entered the room.

Doctor Franklin shook his hand and gave him a bundle of manuscript and said:

"It is well done but I think it unsound. I would not publish it."

"Why?" Paine asked with a look of disappointment.

"Well, it is spitting against the wind and he who spits against the wind spits in his own face. It would be a dangerous book. Think how great a portion of mankind are weak and ignortant men and women; think how many are young and inexperienced and incapable of serious thought. They need religion to support their virtue and restrain them from vice. If men are so wicked with religion what would they be without it? Lay the manuscrip away and we will have a talk about it later."

"I should like to talk with you about it," the man answered with a smile and departed, the bundle under his arm.

"Now, Jack," said Franklin, as he looked at his watch, "I can give you a quarter of an hour before I must go and dress for dinner. Please tell me about your resources. Are you able to get married?"

Jack told him of his prospects and especially of the generosity of his friend Solomon Binkus and of the plight the later was in.

"He must be a remarkable man," said Franklin. "With Preston's help he will be coming on to London in a day or so. If necessary you and I will go down there. We shall not neglect him. Have you any dinner clothes? They will be important to you."

"I thought, sir, that I should best wait until I had arrived here."

"You thought wisely. I shall introduce you to a good cloth mechanic. Go to him at once and get one suit for dinner and perhaps two for the street. It costs money to be a gentleman here. It's a fine art. While you are in London you'll have to get the uniform and fall in line and go through the evolutions or you will be a 'North American savage.' You shall meet the Hares in my house as soon as your clothes are ready. Ask the tailor to hurry up. They must be finished by Wednesday noon. You had better have a lodging near me. I will attend to that for you."

The Doctor sat down and wrote on a number of cards. "These will provide for cloth, linen, leather and hats," he said. "Let the bills be sent to me. Then you will not be cheated. Come in tomorrow at half after two."

Jack bade the Doctor good night and drove to The Spread Eagle where, before he went to bed, he wrote to his parents and a long letter to The Pennsylvanian Gazette, describing his voyage and his arrival substantially as the facts are here recorded. Next morning he ordered every detail in his "uniforms" for morning and evening wear and returning again to the inn found Solomon waiting in the lobby.

"Here I be," said the scout and trapper.

"What happened to you?"

"S'arched an' shoved me into a dark hole in the wall. Ye know, Jack, with you an' me, it allus 'pears to be workin'."

"What?"

"Good luck. Cur'us thing the papers was on you 'stid of me—ayes, sir, 'twas. Did ye hand 'em over safe?"

Last night I put 'em in Franklin's hands."

"Hunkidory! I'm ready fer to go hum."

"Not yet, I hope. I want you to help me see the place."

"Wall, sir, I'll be p'intin' fer hum soon es I kin hop on a ship. Couldn't stan' it here, too much noise an' deviltry. This 'ere city is like a twenty-mile bush full o' drunk Injuns—Maumees, hostyle as the devil. I went out fer a walk an' a crowd follered me eround which I don't like it. 'Look at the North American,' they kep' a-sayin'. As soon as I touched shore the tommyhawk landed on me. But fer Cap. Preston I'd be in that 'ere dark hole now. He see the Jedge an' the Jedge called fer Slops an' Slops had slopped over. He were layin' under a tree dead drunk. The Jedge let me go an' Preston come on with me. Now 'twere funny he turned up jest as he done; funny I got app'inted cook o' The Snow so as I had to give that 'ere paper to you. I tell ye it's workin'—allus workin."

"Doctor Franklin wants to see you," said Jack. "Put on your Sunday clothes and we'll go over to his house. I think I can lead you there. If we get lost we'll jump into a cab."

When they set out Solomon was dressed in fine shoes and brown wool stockings and drab trousers, a butternut jacket and blue coat, and a big, black three-cornered hat. His slouching gait and large body and weathered face and the variety of colors in his costume began at once to attract the attention of the crowd. A half-drunk harridan surveyed him, from top to toe, and made a profound bow as he passed. A number of small boys scurried along with them, curiously staring into the face of Solomon.

"Ain't this like comin' into a savage tribe that ain't seen no civilized human bein' fer years?"

"Wot is it?" a voice shouted.

"'E's a blarsted bush w'acker from North Hamerica, 'e is," another answered.

Jack stopped a cab and they got into it.

"Show us some of the great buildings and land us in an hour at 10 Bloomsbury Square, East," he said.

With a sense of relief they were whisked away in the stream of traffic.

They passed the King's palace and the great town houses of the Duke of Bedford and Lord Balcarras, each of which was pointed out by the driver. Suddenly every vehicle near them stopped, while their male occupants sat with bared heads. Jack observed a curious procession on the sidewalk passing between two lines of halted people.

"Hit's their Majesties!" the driver whispered under his breath.

The King—a stout, red-nosed, blue-jowled man, with big, gray, staring eyes—was in a sedan chair surmounted by a crown. He was dressed in light cloth with silver buttons. Queen Charlotte, also in a chair, was dressed in lemon colored silk ornamented with brocaded flowers. The two were smiling and bowing as they passed. In a moment the procession entered a great gate. Then there was a crack of whips and the traffic resumed its hurried pace.

"Hit's their Majesties, sir, goin' to a drawin'-room at Lord Rawdon's, sir," the driver explained as he drove on.

"Did you see the unnatural look in his gray eyes?" said Jack, turning to Solomon.

"Ayes' Kind o' skeered like! 'Twere a han'some yoke o' men totin' him—well broke, too, I guess. Pulled even an' nobody yellin' gee er haw er whoa hush."

"You know it isn't proper for kings and queens to walk in public," Jack answered.

Again Solomon had on his shooting face. With his left eye closed, he took deliberate aim with the other at the subject before them and thus discharged his impressions.

"Uh huh! I suppose 'twouldn't do fer 'em to be like other folks so they have to have some extry pairs o' legs to kind o' put on when they go ou'doors. I wonder if they ain't obleeged to have an extry set o' brains fer public use."

"They have quantities of 'em all made and furnished to order and stored in the court," said Jack. "His own mind is only for use in the private rooms."

"I should think 'twould git out o' order," Solomon remarked.

"It does. They say he's been as crazy as a loon."

Soon the two observers became interested in a band of sooty-faced chimney sweeps decorated with ribbands and gilt paper. They were making musical sounds with their brushes and scrapers and soliciting gifts from the passing crowd and, now and then, scrambling for tossed coins.

In the Ave Mary Lane they saw a procession of milk men and maids carrying wreaths of flowers on wheelbarrows, the first of which held a large white pyramid which seemed to be a symbol of their calling. They're also begging.

"It's a lickpenny place," said Jack.

"Somebody's got to do some 'arnin' to pay fer all the foolin' eround," Solomon answered. "If I was to stay here I'd git myself ragged up like these 'ere savages and jine the tribe er else I'd lose the use o' my legs an' spend all my money bein' toted. I ain't used to settin' down when I move, you hear to me."

"I'll take you to Doctor Franklin's tailor," Jack proposed.

"Major Washington told me whar to go. I got the name an' the stree, all writ down plain in my wallet but I got t' go hum."

They had stopped at the door of the famous American. Jack and Solomon went in and sat down with a dozen others to await their turn.

When they had been conducted to the presence of the great man he took Solomon's hand and said:

"Mr. Binkus, I am glad to bid you welcome."

He looked down at the sinewy, big-boned, right hand of the scout, still holding it.

"Will you step over to the window a moment and give me a look at your hands?" he asked.

They went to the window and the Doctor put on his spectacles and examined them closely.

"I have never seen such an able, Samsonian fist," he went on. "I think the look of those hands would let you into Paradise. What a record of human service is writ upon them! Hands like that have laid the foundations of America. They have been generous hands. They tell me all I need to know of your spirit, your lungs, your heart and your stomach."

"They're purty heavy—that's why I gen'all carry 'em in my pockets when I ain't busy," said Solomon.

"Over here a pair of hands like that are thought to be a disgrace. They are like the bloody hands of Macbeth. Certain people would look at them and say: 'My God, man, you are guilty of hard work. You have produced food for the hungry and fuel for the cold. You are not an idler. You have refused to waste your time with Vice and Folly. Avaunt and quit my sight.' In America every one works—even the horse, the ass and the ox. Only the hog is a gentleman. There are many mischievous opinions in Europe but the worst is that useful labor is dishonorable. Do you like London?"

Solomon put his face in shape for a long shot. Jack had written that he seemed to be looking for hostile "Injuns" some distance away and to be waiting for another stir in the bushes. Suddenly he pulled his trigger.

To Be Continued

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

SOON it will be time to make dresses for the Fall and Winter but there are still many warm days ahead and probably some of you haven't completed your wardrobe yet. Frocks made in the late Summer often come in handy the following Summer when for one reason or another your sewing is behind and the hot weather comes suddenly. The six styles shown below ought to make it easy for you to pick one model that will satisfy you.

No. 1789—Simple to Make—Warm weather sewing has no terors for the home sewer who decides to make this frock, for as you can see by the diagram, its charming simplicity enables even those of us who are very inexperienced to finish it in an afternoon. The pattern can be had in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It's economical, too, for only 3 yards of 36-inch material is needed for the 38-inch size.

No. 1799—Porch Model—For very warm days, it would be nice to make the dress [illegible] material, such as voile or lawn. The sleeves, which are in one, with the pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 2¾ yards of 36-inch plaid material with ⅞ yard 36-inch plain material is needed.

No. 1766—Blouse Dress—The skirt of this model, patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, may be pleated or gathered. For the dress as shown in the illustration, 4⅝ yards of 40-inch material is required.

Alpine flowering plants blooming at the edge of the snow line when the snow is melting are very bright, but in dry soil and the same atmospheric conditions the flowers become pale in color.

A kind of ant found in Honduras will prey on houses, and when once started they will soon eat one down.

No. 1786—Charming Frock—A frock like this makes splendid porch sewing. It is hardly necessary to tell about its simple construction when the diagram makes it so plain that the entire frock is made from one length of material. If you would rather have your frock made without the sides pleated use a narrower width of material and gather the sides. It won't cost much for three yards of 42-inch material with 2 yards of ribbon is needed. The pattern comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1763—Fancy Cottons—Patterns cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. To make this style in size 36, you will need 4¾ yards of 36-inch figured material with ⅝ of a yard 30-inch contrasting material.

No. 1764—For Plump Figure—This attractive design cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure, because it has the very lines you need to gives a slim effect. For the medium size, 3¾ yards material 36 inches wide with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting material is required.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MUTT AND JEFF— Never Look for Your Golf Ball—Have It Come to You By "BUD" FISHER

AT LAST MY MAGNETIC GOLF BALL IS PERFECTED! I'M GONNA PLAY A MATCH GAME WITH A BANKER FOR A SWELL FEED AND ALTHOUGH I ONLY USE ONE CLUB I WANT YOU TO CADDY FOR ME, JEFF!
WORK ME IN ON THE EATS AND I WILL!
I'VE PLACED A STEEL DISC IN EVERY PUTTING CUP AND IF I DON'T GET IN THE ROUGH EVERY ONE OF MY DRIVES WILL ROLL TO THE CUP AND KISS IT PRETTY FOR A ONE!
KEEP ON THE FAIRWAY IS MY ADVICE THEN!
TOO BAD, MUTT, YOU'RE IN THE ROUGH! THAT BALL IS AS GOOD AS LOST!
THE MAGNETIC BALL
BETTER PLAY ANOTHER BALL, MUTT!
THERE'S NO HURRY!
MUTT, I'M GOING TO THE CLUB HOUSE FOR A STEEL POKER!
BUT IT'S A WASTE OF TIME TO LOOK FOR YOUR BALL IN THESE WEEDS! WE'LL NEVER FIND IT!
STEEL A POKER
WHAT TH-?
THIS IS IT
MUTT! I GOT IT!
FISHER

Child-birth

Here is a wonderful message to all expectant mothers!

When the Little One arrives, you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. He was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says: "With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse, and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used Mother's Friend and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes." Use "Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, start today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA 46, Atlanta, Ga., for a free illustrated book containing information every expectant mother should have. "Mother's Friend" is sold by all drug stores everywhere.

HARVESTER CO. DISSOLUTION IS ASKED IN SUIT

Attorney General Daugherty's Petition Says Sherman Anti-Trust Law Is Being Violated.

Segregation of the International Harvester Co. into at least three distinct operations, with wholly separate stockholders and officials, is demanded by Attorney General Daugherty in a petition filed in a federal district court at St. Paul this week.

Such a step is necessary, the attorney general's petition declared, because the dissolution decree originally entered against the company in 1918 had proved "inadequate" to break up restraint of trade and restore competition in production of harvesting machines and other farm implements.

The court was asked to enter a new decree holding that the Harvester Co. "still is a combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in harvesting machinery and still is monopolizing and attempting to monopolize said trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and contrary to the several opinions, orders and decrees of this court."

Complete Monopoly Seen.

Unless steps are taken to effect a real dissolution, the petition continued "the monopolistic control exerted by the defendant will increase and the vision of complete monopoly which organizers of the company had in 1902 will be completely realized" to the detriment of farmers of the country in their purchase of farm machinery.

The action of the attorney general was taken after prolonged conferences among government officials and follows the line suggested by the federal trade commission in a report to the senate in 1920. The petition said a reasonable "test period" has been given the corporation since the close of the World war, as provided in the original decree, to rearrange its organization in the interest of the public. That period having passed, it was added, "the United States now has the right to such further relief as may be necessary to restore competitive conditions."

Independents Decreasing.

Specifically, the petition cited the International Harvester Co., the International Harvester Co. of America, the International Flax Twine Co., the Wisconsin Steel Co., the Wisconsin Lumber Co., the Illinois Northern Railway and the Chicago, West Pullman and Southern Railroad Co. and the officers and directors of all these concerns as parties to the alleged combination.

The number of independent manufacturers, it was declared, steadily is shrinking because of their inability to compete with the International. In 1918, it was asserted, the International produced but 64 per cent of the harvesting implements manufactured, but during 1922 the percentage was 66. It was added that sale of the Osborne and Champion companies has had no beneficial effect on competition, since the amount of machinery marketed by these concerns has decreased.

Result of Competition.

Prices of harvesting machinery are the result of vigorous competition, which the Sherman law enacted to preserve, and are comparable with prices of other implements fixed by normal competition, Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Co., said in commenting on the government suit against the company filed in federal district court at St. Paul.

The suit, Mr. Legge said, is a continuation of the government action begun 11 years ago. The Harvester Co. he said, was acquitted by court findings and the attorney general's admission of any wrongful dealings or unfair practices, but in 1918 a decree was entered to insure fullest competition, requiring the company to sell to competitors and limiting sales representatives to a single dealer in any city.

The decree, he said, provided that at the end of a test period, which has expired, the government might ask the court to determine whether the free competition contemplated by the Sherman anti-trust law exists in the farm implement industry. This step the government is taking, the statement said, and continued:

Price Decrease Shown.

"As we understand it the sole issue raised by the present petition relates to competitive conditions with respect to harvesting machines only. It does not charge the company with unduly raising the price of harvesting machinery to the grave injury of the American farmer, as was charged in 1912, but it does charge that the company has been unduly depressing the price of harvesting machinery, particularly since 1912, to the injury of its competitors."

The situation in which manufacturers of farm implements find themselves, the statement said, is due to the business depression that started in 1920.

"During the last few years," the statement said, "the whole farm implement industry has been in an abnormal and distressing situation which directly reflects the situation of the farmer. High costs of labor, material and transportation have burdened it with high manufacturing costs, while on the other hand low prices for agricultural products have left the farmer unable to buy his normal and needed requirements of farming machinery.

"We are confident that the hearing on the present petition will clearly show that the Harvester company is not in any way responsible for these conditions in the farm implement industry. Prices of harvesting machinery are the result of vigorous competition, exactly the kind of competition which the Sherman law was enacted to preserve, and are fairly comparable with the prices of other implements which the government concedes were fixed by normal competition."

Western R. R. Loans Million to Farmers

Announcement was made in Denver that the Denver and Rio Grande Western R. R. had deposited $1,400,000 in various banks in towns along its system and that this money is immediately available to farmers, ranchmen and others who are patrons of the respective banks.

The Little Scorpions' Club

PUT IN SOME MORE WATER! THEY DONT SPLATTER ENOUGH!
NEED ANY MORE SOOT ?
WE ARE GITTIN' READY TO BLACKBALL ONE OF THE GUYS WOT'S GONNA TRY T' JOIN THE CLUB THIS AFTERNOON.
!!
?
FTOK

Famous Sand Paintings of Navajos Reproduced to Keep for Posterity

The famous sand paintings of the Navajoe have been preserved for posterity and the old Indian prophesy of "The Holy Ones," that when all the sand paintings are forgotten and all religious chants die out, the end of the world will come, can be laid aside.

For the sand paintings have been transferred to the walls of the Hotel El Navajo. In placing the paintings on the walls the artists were particular not to depart in the slightest degree from the originals made by "White Singer" and other chiefs.

In the art of the Navajos, painting, music, the dance, poetry and the drama are indivisible and all are the expression of religion. The medicine man is high priest, physician, singer and dancer. He depends upon his memory for every detail and teaches the cult in turn to his followers. The legend reads that when "The Holy Ones" gave the ceremonies to man, the priests were enjoined to memorize them and destroy the originals. This was done, not only to avoid their falling into sacrilegeous hands, but principally to write them on the hearts of living men.

They were therefore made in colored sand and destroyed the same day they were made. Thus both paints and charts passed on from generation to generation, changing gradually and many of them fading from the memory of even the oldest priests.

Thus many Indian medicine men were called upon to assist in furnishing the true paintings that remained in their memories, and these were checked by an authority on Navajo customs.

The paintings, all of the sacred rituals of the Navajo, are not intended to be pictorial, but every figure, every line and every dot is a symbol. By the use of symbols only, their painter priests appealed to the imagination and the heart.

When the Navajo tribe heard that the sand pictures were to be transferred and perpetuated they insisted on dedicating the hotel with the ritual of "The Blessing of the House."

Aged Woman Votes, Rides in Auto, Attends Movies, but Won't Fly

"Aunt Nancy" O'Brien of Eau Claire, Wis., who at the age of 101 years went to the polls and gave Warren G. Harding her first vote when he was a presidential candidate in 1920, recently celebrated her 104th birthday anniversary.

Her little home banked with flowers sent by admirers, "Aunt Nancy" was up and around making ready for the celebration. At no time did the smile that played about her withered lips when the first visitor arrived leave her.

"Aunt Nancy," who arrived in 1870, has no formula to give the growing generation to attain a ripe old age. "I've just lived as most folks do," she said.

She chuckled as she autographed cards for admirers with the quill pen she had used as a schoolgirl. And then she exhibited her first set of silver spoons, given her at her marriage in 1841 by her father, each of them made of a silver dollar.

She goes to the "movies," regularly, rides automobiles without fear and is a great radio "fan." The only thing modern she will have nothing to do with is the flying machine.

Current events hold keen interest for "Aunt Nancy." Her tables are piled high with magazines and newspapers. No political issue escapes her, and she is always ready to discuss national and international problems.

As the afternoon began to wane one of the throng of visitors suggested that "perhaps Aunt Nancy wants to go to sleep."

"Go to sleep nothing!" was the response. "I'm going fishing.

And she went.

MEMORIAL HOLDS HEROE'S NAMES

World War Dead Listed by Patriotic Californian; 84,324 Placed.

Names of 84,324 heroes who died in the World war repose in a vault in the Allied Memorial center in Oakland, Calif. The memorial, a majestic monument of steel and stone, was erected on the banks of Lake Merritt, in the heart of Oakland, for the purpose of holding the names of every Allied soldier, sailor or nurse killed in the World war.

Dr. Leroy F. Herrick of Oakland, who erected and maintains the memorial at his own expense, says in time he hopes to have the names of every participant of the World war in the huge vault.

Canadians to Give List.

Dr. Herrick stated Canadian authorities have promised to have a complete list of the soldier and sailor dead of Canada in his hands soon and he says the names will be deposited with proper patriotic services.

"I planned and since 1919 have carried out my plan of holding patriotic services for the depositing of names on each Memorial Day and each Armistice Day," said Dr. Herrick. "However, I do not want to keep the entire Canadian list out of the vault until Nov. 11 and I am going to break the rule of procedure.

"I do not know how long it is going to take me to get the names of the 1,500,000 soldier dead of France. French authorities have not finished compiling the list. I expect to have the Australian and New Zealand lists in time for next Armistice Day, but I do not know how long it will take to get complete lists from England, Belgium, Italy and other Allies.

"The names in the vault are all American, with the exception of 145 of Brazil's dead.

The monument has the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson carved on the four sides and is topped by an eagle.

Bibles Are Carried on Hip, Expert Says

If you see a man with a bulging hip pocket be careful how you come to certain conclusions about it. It may be his Bible.

An official of the Salvation Army says there are more people today interested in the Bible than ever before. The book, he says, is generally carried and often where the Bible would be looked for last.

BUILDING COSTS TAKE BIG DROP

Commodities Show General Tendency to Decline, Experts Report.

Although the general level of wholesale prices throughout the country decreased nearly two per cent from May to June, figures assembled by the bureau of labor statistics show the retail food index showed an increase of one per cent.

Among the 404 commodities included in the wholesale price statistics building materials showed the largest decrease, averaging four per cent, while metals declined two and three-quarters, chemicals and drugs two and one-fourth, and fuel and lighting materials about two per cent. Farm products, food, clothing and miscellaneous commodities registered smaller declines. Decreases were shown in 190 commodities, increases in 53, and 161 were listed as unchanged.

Thirteen articles of food increased in price at retail between May 15 and June 15, while 15 showed declines and 15 were unchanged. Potatoes advanced 19 per cent; round steak five per cent; sirloin steak, leg of lamb and onions four per cent; chuck roast and bananas, three per cent; ribroast and cheese, two per cent; ham and fresh eggs, one per cent, and vegetable lard and substitutes and tea less than half of one per cent. The chief decreases recorded were cabbage, 23 per cent, and butter, four per cent.

The increase in the retail food price level from June 15, 1922, to June 15, 1923, averaged three per cent. The general wholesale markets, meanwhile registered an advance of two per cent.

In the month ending last June 15, food prices advanced in 32 cities, rising as much as three per cent at Newark, N. J., Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C. The level decreased in 16 cities and was unchanged in three, but in no city did the average family expenditure for food decline more than one per cent.

Postmistress Center of Village Squabble

When Warren G. Harding of Marion was elected President he appointed Mrs. Mary E. Lee postmistress of Westerville, O.

But Mrs. Lee did not get along well with some of the men employes, and four or five of them were removed.

Trouble broke out again last week when another employe was dismissed. Westerville business men say they will protest to President Harding.

HOOVER WILL HELP ALASKA

Steady Growth Necessary; Several States Seen as Outcome.

A pledge that steps would be taken within three months which would place Alaska more in the way of progress than ever before has been given the people of the territory by Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce. Speaking at a dinner the secretary said.

"Within the next three months we shall effect some measures that will co-ordinate Alaska better than heretofore so that out of this we may do something worth doing. The greatest thing we might do is to establish happy co-operation, to build a new country so that Alaska will have a greater mission and vision to America than the matter of control of her fisheries and lands. She has the makings of a great state."

Secretary Hoover pointed out that Alaska would not be developed in great rushes like Oklahoma and California, but "some day would develop four or five great states."

"This," he said, "must come by steady accretion of people, step by step, that come here to obtain a better livelihood and a better standard of living. We must remember it is a place of greater possibility and of tremendous resources and there can be no full self-government until you are able to carry that burden."

At a fisheries hearing, Secretary Hoover took a vote on the question "shall we abolish big traps?" and received a unanimous vote.

Secretary Work of the interior department said:

"Some people told me the Alaskans wanted everything. I have been disillusioned. It seems they don't want anything but to be allowed to live here the same as elsewhere. I think Alaska could produce enough food for her own people if the population were a million."

LIGHTNING RODS FIRE PROTECTION

Fire Underwriters Urging All Property Owners to Use Them.

Property owners throughout the country are urged to equip their buildings with lightning rods by the National Board of Fire Underwriters which says 99 per cent of fires caused by lightning could be prevented. Losses by fire caused by lightning are $30,000,000 annually.

A widespread indifference to this form of protection exists, however, due to swindling methods employed by lightning rod dealers in the past, and the fact that it is difficult to obtain an expert who can determine whether installation has been correctly done.

Careful research by electrical authorities, including Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz of the General Electric Co. and Thomas A. Edison have proven the efficiency of the lightning rod as a safety device, the underwriters say.

Will Inspect Work.

To guarantee property owners their lightning rods have been properly installed and are a protection instead of a menace, the board has adopted a plan whereby a representative of their organization inspects all installations in his district, and affixes a "master label" to the work if it proves worthy.

"Insurance companies will grant a reduction of rates for lightning rods in states where reductions are allowed only on buildings where the master label is attached along with the identification tag of the company which made the installation," the statement says.

Free Laboratory Service.

Laboratory service will be provided by the Fire Underwriters, where materials submitted by lightning rod companies will be tested.

The master label will be attached to the work of only those companies which maintain an inspection service with their installation service, the underwriters have ruled. No lightning rod company is barred from this laboratory service.

Adoption of the "master label" system will mark an era in preventing loss of property and life through lightning, the fire underwriters say, and for the first time standardize lightning rod installation. The system will cover the United States and Canada.

DOCTOR PREDICTS LIFE EXTENSION

Man, He Insists, Digs Own Grave With His Teeth; Advises Raw Food.

The old idea that "three score years and ten" is the normal span of life was derided by Dr. Leonard Williams, London specialist, in a lecture on "Physiological Efficiency."

Dr. Williams maintained that man if he paid the necessary attention to dietary and health laws, ought to live to 140 or 150 years.

"There is nothing inevitable about illness," he said. "If we get a disease we ought not to be pitied as victims, but condemned as fools.

"If the average age of the lower animals were estimated in relation to the time that it took to arrive at maturity," Williams continued, "man is seen at a disadvantage. Animals' instincts in regard to food are increasing, while the human mind is becoming blurred and fogged.

"Mankind is content with three score years and 10 because it is, in matters physiological, content with a very low level of mediocrity. It has no ideas for which it is prepared to make sacrifices and will not deny itself needless luxuries and comforts.

"Physiological efficiency goes back to the question of diet. The world should partake of meagre fare fresh air and all kinds of raw foods," he concluded.

A solid cutglass bedstead is among the possessions of a Calcutta millionaire.

The Latest Markets

With firmness and strength alternating in various commodity markets during last week ended more activity appeared in dealings on the New York Stock exchange.

There was insufficient constructive news to account for the revival of interest and subsequent buying orders. Sentiment regarding the Ruhr and reparations leaned perhaps a trifle more to belief that a settlement would not be surprising, but such opinions were aired during the previous week when stagnation ruled in stock dealings.

The advance in stock prices gained considerable headway, starting when professionals who found prices could not be forced lower and since action one way or the other must be had, proceeded to cover short commitments and strengthen their lines for the long account. Public buying on Thursday and Friday supplied the customary week-end profits, scarcely halting the advance. Some pool interests were said to have unloaded a portion of their holdings during the advance.

Financial news services told of a decided improvement in the pig iron market, which if borne out, should be interpreted favorably. Inquiry for 25,000 tons by a prominent pipe industry and prompt closing of an order for 10,000 tons and two other firms seeking 10,000 tons marked the first active inquiry on a large scale in many weeks.

While certain oil stocks, said to be advancing under pool manipulation, scored good gains during the week, crude oil prices made further headway toward "bottom" following announcement that production of crude had again shown an increase for the week ended July 14 after a decrease during the previous week. Stockholders of companies with Mexican holdings were treated to a renewal of reports of prompt recognition of Mexico, despite recent official announcement at Washington that status quo prevailed.

Farmers who had the courage to watch wheat prices drag around the 96 cent level for July delivery could have breathed a bit easier as the week drew to a close with July close to the dollar mark again. Further agitation and perhaps some steps toward storing of wheat contributed to a more cheerful sentiment in the grain trade.

A stronger tone prevailed in rubber and copper markets. The sugar trade felt no further decline in raws should be expected and the market held steady. Cotton also was relatively firm.

The weekly report of the Credit Clearing House of New York shows a continuance of the decline in purchasing at merchandising establishments throughout the country. The percentage decrease for the week amounts to 3.2, the largest decline for a single week since the first recession was noted early in June. This should occasion no alarm, due to the fact mid-Summer invariably is comparatively quiet, except in a few apparel lines.

With average prices of 20 industrials and 20 rails approximately 3 points above the recent lows, and many popular shares from 5 to 15 points above their lows it is apparent the stock market already has discounted a sizeable increase in Fall trade to follow the traditional Summer dull season. If stock prices should seek a level decidedly higher than at present and hold to that level, business men who consider the market a barometer of trade would be forced to conclude another era of expansion and possible inflation is in the offing. At the moment there is little to support this contention. Many of the same factors which prompted recent heavy liquidation of stocks are still existent and until these are offset by some decidedly constructive event, it would seem the sanest attitude would be mild optimism.

Grain

Toledo — Wheat, cash, $1.03@104. Corn, cash, 94½@96½c. Oats, cash, 47½@49½c. Barley, cash, 72c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 67½c. Clover seed, cash, $10.20; Oct., $11.00; Dec., 10.85. Alsike, cash $10.15; Oct., $10.40; Dec., $10.40. Timothy, cash, $3.25; Oct., $3.30.

Chicago — Wheat, July $1.00¼; Sept., 99¼c; Dec., $1.02⅜. Corn, July, 84¾c; Sept., 76⅞c; Dec., 65⅛c. Oats, July, 41⅛c; Sept., 35⅝c; Dec., 37½c. Rye, July, 64¼c; Sept., 66⅛c; Dec., 68⅞c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 41c; solid pack, 40c; nut margarine, 24@24½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 27@27½c; Michigan, 27c; cream cheese, 27c; York state, 32c; longhorn, 29@30c.

Eggs—Candled, 29c; selects, 34c.

Bacon — Fat, 11c; lean, 23c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 17c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14c; 13 to 15 lbs., 12c. Lard — 11c. Ham — 22c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 14c; luncheon, 17c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 23@25c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 22@24c; Leghorn broilers, 25@28c; broilers, 35@37c; old roosters and stags, 13@15c; light hens, 16@19c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 9½c; kip, 8c; No. 2, kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 41½@42½c; extra firsts, 40½@42½c; firsts, 39½@41½c; standards, 40½@42c; packing stock, 30@32c; pound prints 1c higher. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 50c; extra firsts, 28c; Ohio firsts, 25½c; western firsts, 24c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut, 20c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese—Old York state, 27@28c; new, 26@27c; brick, 27@28c; fancy Swiss, 40@42c; limburger, 28@30c; Poultry — Heavy fowls, 24@25c; light fowls, 18@20c; cocks, 15@16c; broilers, best heavy, 35@38c; light, 25@28c; Spring ducks, 25@28c; old ducks, 22c. Potatoes — Virginia Cobblers, stave barrels, best, $5.50@5.75 a barrel for good stock; 150-pound sacks, $3.60@3.75.

Chicago—Potatoes weak; receipts, 198 cars; total United States shipments, 633; Kansas Cobblers, $1.25@1.50; Missouri sacked Cobblers, $1.25@1.40; Kansas and Missouri sacked Early Ohios, $1.25@1.35; field runs, $1.10@1.25. Butter higher; creamery extras, 38½c; standards, 38½c; extra firsts, 36½@37½c; firsts, 35@36c; seconds, 34@34½c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 18,568 cases; firsts, 22½@23½c; ordinary firsts, 21@21½c; miscellaneous not quoted; storage pack, extras, 25c; storage pack, firsts, 24c. Poultry alive, higher; fowls, 17@21c; broilers, 28@38c; roosters, 14c.

New York—Butter, firm; receipts, 12,165. Creamery higher than extras, 39½@40c; creamery extras (92 score), 39c; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 37½@38½c; state dairy, finest, 38½c. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 15,237. Cheese, irregular; receipts, 312,820 pounds.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Cattle—Receipts, 900 and 250 holdover; slow, weak; choice dry fed yearlings, $10.00@10.50; fair to good, $8.25@9.00; choice handyweight butcher steers, $8.50@9.00; fair to good, $6.75@7.75; choice heavy dry fed steers, $8.50@9.00; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.50@8.50; common light butcher steers, $5.50@6.50; chaice heifers, $7.00@8.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; choice cows, $5.50@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.25@5.25; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, 5.50@6.50; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bologna bulls, $4.50@5.00. Calves — Receipts, 1,000; market slow; good to choice veal calves, $12.00@13.00; fair to good, $6.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,300; slow; good to choice yearling lambs, $7.50@8.50; choice Spring, $12.50@13.50; fair to good, $7.00@9.00; good to choice sheep, $6.50@7.50; good to choice ewes, $4.00@5.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; 40c higher; yorkers, mixed and mediums, $8.50; pigs and lights, $7.50; roughs, $5.75; stags, $4.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs—Receipts, 53,000; fairly active on good kinds; mostly 25c to 40c higher; big packers unwilling to pay advance; bulk 160 to 240-pound averages, $7.85@8.00; top, $8.05; bulk, 250 to 325-pound butchers, $7.50@7.80; packing sows, mostly $6.10@6.40; strong weight pigs up to $7.25; heavyweight hogs, $7.25@7.80; medium, $7.60@8.00; light, $7.35@8.05; light light, $6.90@6.95; packing sows, smooth, $6.15@6.60; packing sows, roughs, $5.90@6.25; killing pigs, $6.50@7.25. Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; fairly active; beef steers, yearlings and desirable best heifers, strong to 25c higher; most 10c to 25c up; killing quality rather plain; yearlings sharing general upturns; top matured steers, $11.60; few loads, $11.25@11.35; choice yearlings, comparatively scarce; in-between grades beef cows uneven, strong; spots, higher; bulls about steady; plain kind weak; vealers steady; stockers and feeders, fairly active; firm to higher; bulk desirable heavy bologna bulls, $5.75@5.90; bulk vealers to packers, $10.00@10.50; bulk canners around $3.00. Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; best fat western lambs, about 25c higher; others and sheep steady; four doubles prime western lambs sorted around 40, to car shippers and city butchers, $11.75; native top, $13.25; culls, mostly $8.00@8.50; few lots lightweight ewes, $7.00; handyweight, $6.00@6.50; heavies, $3.50@4.25.

Pittsburg—Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; lower; steers, $10.00@10.75; heifers, $7.75@8.50; cows, $6.00@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; higher; heavies, $8.00@8.25; heavy workers, light yorkers, $8.50@8.75; pigs, $7.50@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; top sheep, $7.00; steady; top lambs, $13.00; lower. Calves — Receipts, 1,200; higher; top, $12.50.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; 25c higher; heavies, $7.50@8.00; lightweights, $8.15@8.25; top, $8.25; pigs, $5.50@7.50. Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; steady to lower; steers, $7.50@10.50; beef cows, $4.50@6.75; heifers, $6.00@9.00. Calves—Receipts, 400; 50c higher; veals, $8.00@13.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 300; steady; sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $7.00@12.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle—Receipts, 3,650; fairly active; top yearlings, 25c lower; medium grades, 50c lower; cows strong; bulls, 25c higher; medium butchers, 25c to 50c lower; choice shipping grades, steady and strong; shipping steers, $10.50@11.50; butchers, $8.00@9.25; yearlings, $8.50@11.00; heifers, $6.25@8.50; cows, $2.50@7.00; bulls, $3.50@6.25; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.50; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, $40.00@110.00. Calves — Receipts, 1,800; active, 50c higher, $4.00@13.50. Hogs — Receipts, 10,500; active; pigs, 25c to 50c higher; others, 25c to 35c higher; heavy, $8.25@8.50; mixed, $8.00@8.70; yorkers, $8.60@8.65; light yorkers, $8.00@8.60; pigs, $7.50@8.00; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $4.00@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,800; active; top lambs, 50c lower; lambs, $6.00@14.50; others unchanged.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Dept. of Agriculture) — Cattle — Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, native beef steers and cows, 25c to 50c lower; western steers, 50c lower; light yearlings and heifers, 25c to 75c lower; canners and bologna bulls, 25c higher; light vealers, $1.00@1.50 lower; stocker steers, top for week matured steers and long yearlings, $10.75; light yearlings, $10.10; heifers, $9.85; bulks for week: native steers, $3.50@9.85; cows, $4.50@5.50; canners, $2.75@3.00; bolgona bulls, $4.75@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; active, 20@30c higher; top, $7.70; bulk desirable 160 to 220-pound averages, $7.60@7.70; heavy hogs uneven; $7.60 paid for 260-pounders; others bid $7.35; pigs very dull; not enough sales to test market; packer sows, 10c to 15c higher; bulk, $5.85@5.90. Sheep—Receipts, 400; compared with week ago fat lambs, 75c to $1.00 lower; culls and sheep unchanged; week's top, $13.50; later top, $13.00; bulk week's supply fat lambs, $12.00@13.25; culls, $6.50@7.00; fat light ewes, $2.50@5.50.

41 Printing Plants Ink German Cash

Forty-one German printing plants, working day and night, disgorged 17,563,819,142 marks worth of fresh paper money every hour during first week in July, government reports show. The total paper currency circulation on July 7 was 20,241,782,966,000 marks, an increase of 2,950,721,616,000 over June 30. The aluminum coinage in circulation increased in the same period from 1,000,000,000 marks to 20,200,000,000.

The printers are working in three shifts covering the entire 24 hours every day in the week. It is unofficially stated that no note under the face value of 1,000 marks will be printed in the future, as it costs more than the note itself actually is worth to print any of the smaller denominations. The production of a 100 mark note costs many times its face value, and a 500 mark note is worth no more than the paper used.

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TOKIO GOVERNMENT TO PRESS FOR RIGHTS OF JAPANESE IN U. S.

The Japanese problem in the United States, far from being settled if the Japanese government has any voice in the matter, is certain to spring to the front of the diplomatic stage in Washington within the next few months unless Ambassador Hanihara is made distinctly to understand that his efforts to force the issue are doomed to failure.

While the Japanese government legally has no voice in the framing of American immigration laws or state legislation affecting alien residents, the feeling that there is a moral right to be considered is strong in Tokio and now constitutes the impelling force in a movement calculated to bring about a situation more favorable to Japanese interests.

No matter how the Japanese public may feel—and the activities of Japanese immigration companies help to keep the picture of rich America always in the public eye—the government entertains no illusions on the point of permanent exclusion of further Japanese immigrants. That part of the old question is now a dead issue and probably never will come up again. The undivided attention of the immigration bureau of the foreign office now is directed toward obtaining for Japanese subjects resident in the United States equal rights and equal treatment with other aliens there and to that end Mr. Hanihara will work in Washington until success has crowned his efforts or failure is certain and undeniable.

Hopes to Conclude Treaty.

When Mr. Hanihara went to Washington he carried with him instructions covering only one major point. The work for which he was sent back to the United States was that of effecting a revision of existing immigration arrangements between America and Japan, cancellation of the gentlemen's agreement and substitution therefor of a treaty guaranteeing equal treatment for Japanese with aliens of other nationalities. In the little circle whence come the commissions of His Imperial Japanese majesty's ambassadors it was believed, as it is today, that Masanao Hanihara was capable of engineering that feat of statesmanship.

There will be no controversy over whether more Japanese are to be allowed to enter the United States. Japan is willing even to reduce the number of relations of Japanese already there who may join their more fortunate kinsmen in California. Washington and the other states. The number of immigrants of these permitted classes is decreasing every year. In return for absolute stoppage of immigration of laboring and agricultural classes, Japan desires guarantees which will place her subjects in the United States on equal footing with the citizens of Germany, Sweden, England or Italy who reside in America.

Joint Commission Urged.

Much has been heard in Tokio recently of a "joint high commission" which would solve this problem to the mutual satisfaction of Japan and the United States. Viscount Kaneko and Viscount Shibusawa, on the Japanese side, and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, one of America's most famous workers in the international mission field, are the principal exponents of this plan. Little or nothing is likely to come of it.

The chief objection is that the immigration problem and the control of aliens within the United States is purely a domestic problem for the authorities of the United States to act upon, and no joint high commission with power to take final action would be permitted.

The Japanese are taking a stand so determined in an effort to remove restrictions which wound their national pride and obviously are prejudicial to the business interests of their nationals in the United States that it seems certain their failure to gain some concession from the United States will be the cause of serious friction. Senator Walsh, of Montana, recently declared that no treaty which sought to deprive the individual states of their legislative functions in respect to schools and the acquisition of property would ever receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the senate for ratification. He meant that if California sees fit to compel Japanese children to attend separate schools and prevent aliens who cannot become citizens from holding property, it is not within the province of the federal government to conclude a treaty which would invalidate such legislation.

The Japanese are waiting only for the opportune moment. They are not so indiscreet as to attempt to force Mr. Hughes' hand while the senate is of the same mind as Senator Walsh or while the administration's majority in the senate is so slight. But while they are waiting they are far from idle. Mr. Hanihara's recent speech in New York was the first "kite" from which the direction of the wind already has been noted, and this process will be followed assiduously during coming months in the hope that an easy way out of the present difficulty may be found. Lacking an easy way, Japan will fall back on other resources at her disposal, such as she believes may further the program which occupies Mr. Hanihara's attention now.

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LAPSED POLICIES FIGHT PLANNED

Representative to Offer Bill Protecting Public's Rights in Insurance.

Asserting that insurance companies have confiscated millions of dollars because of lapsed payments by policyholders, Representative Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, announced recently he would introduce a bill in the next congress seeking to guarantee to the public "the full benefits under all insurance policy contracts."

The money held by the companies, Congressman Thomas said, consists of funds which "rightfully belong to the estate of unfortunate persons who permitted their policies to lapse after making a sufficient number of annual premium payments to give their policies a paid up or extended insurance value."

Failure of the companies to fully advise policyholders of the value of their policies, the congressman said, is responsible for the condition.

Many who have permitted their policies to lapse, he said, do not know such policies have a value if they have been in force for more than three years and the insurance companies, taking advantage of this ignorance, fail to notify them of such value.

The representative explained he had made an investigation of the subject which showed that "during the past 21 years hundreds of thousands of policyholders have permitted insurance aggregating 10,000,000,000 dollars to lapse and through failure to make claims for the surrender value of their insurance have permitted the companies, in effect, to confiscate hundreds of millions of dollars."

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., C-455, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

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NO EXTRA MEET OF CONGRESS IS CONSIDERED NOW

Sen. Brookhart's Request for Special Session of Body Expected Not to Be Granted.

The proposition of Senator Wildman Brookhart that a special session of congress be called to relieve the farmer will get little consideration for two reasons:

1—There is no legislative cure-all for the ills that irritate the rural communities.

2—The last session of congress was dominated by the farm bloc, which was justified in boasting that it got everything it went after.

Farm distress, the discussion of which was accentuated by the election that made Magnus Johnson a senator from Minnesota, was before the sixty-seventy congress from April 11, 1921, when it convened in special session, until March 4, 1923, when the fourth session ended by constitutional requirement.

Many Bills Passed.

Many bills, several of which failed to receive the indorsement of the administration, were signed by President Harding in the hope that the relief which the friends of the farmer sought would flow from them.

The emergency tariff, first enactment of the late congress, was inspired by a desire to raise the price of agricultural products. The administration leaders were so hopeful that the effects of deflation might be overcome by high levies on imports of foodstuffs that the rates of the emergency law were written into the permanent tariff statute with slight modifications.

Then came other enactments to control dealing in grain futures; to regulate the livestock industry; to give agricultural representation on the federal reserve board; to permit co-operative marketing, and to provide a comprehensive system of rural credits.

If these laws failed to bring relief or if sufficient time has not elapsed to produce benefits, administration leaders do not see how anything is to be gained by calling a special session to pass some more laws.

Program to Wait.

So the probability is that Brookhart and his chief, LaFollette, will have to wait until December to launch the program which was approved by the voters of Minnesota when they chose Johnson.

The headliner of the program is revision of railroad rate legislation to bring about a reduction in freight rates. The radicals will be satisfied with nothing less than repeal of the Esch-Cummins act. They trace agrarian troubles to excessive cost of transportation, which, they say, the railroad law of 1920 upholds. The aid of labor probably will be obtained in this fight by the promise to abolish the railroad labor board. This promise would be fulfilled by the repeal.

Tax Revisions Planned.

The next move will be intended to reduce the rates of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act. Other bills they will urge: To provide publicity of all tax records. To restore the excess profits tax at less rates than the act of 1918 imposed in the lower brackets and heavier rates on higher profits. To prohibit the issuance of tax-exempt securities. To provide heavy increases in inheritance taxes with a new levy on gifts to prevent evasions. To tax undistributed profits so that corporate surpluses may be reached. To prohibit five-to four decisions of the supreme court in cases involving the constitutionality of a law.

Only one feature of this program will get administration support. That is the proposal to prohibit the issuance of tax-exempt securities by states and other political subdivisions. Such a proposal was urged at the last session by the President and by the secretary of the treasury. A resolution providing submission of an amendment to the Constitution passed the house, but failed of consideration by the senate.

The President has views of his own on transportation, and he outlined them in his Kansas City speech. He would bring about regional consolidations of the carriers, and give the railroad labor board power to enforce its decisions.

Small's Backers Found Not Guilty

Charges that Governor Small was acquitted by a corrupted jury in his trial in the Lake county circuit court in Illinois last June were swept from the slate when the jury hearing the trial of John B. Fields, Edward Kaufman and Edward Courtney returned a verdict of not guilty for all three defendants.

The defendants were charged with conspiracy to place a bribed juror, Fields, on the panel, which heard the evidence in the governor's trial.

A thunder of applause from the crowd in the court room greeted the verdict.

Klan Is Repudiated by Veteran Members

Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan, No. 1, of Atlanta, Ga., known as the "mother klan of the world," adopted a resolution recently "at no time in the future to recognize, contribute to or in any manner affiliate with the national organization of the first order of the Ku Klux Klan until such time as the national organization has been purged and definite officials placed in control."

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Hundreds of people are astonished and delighted with the quick and PERMANENT relief they have received from the use of our wonderful new discovery, Asthma-Sera. Asthma and Hay-Fever, with all their tortures, may now be BANISHED FOREVER. Tear out this announcement and send at once to

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Seeding Time

—From Chicago Daily News.

RUSSIA IS STILL PARIAH NATION, SEC. HUGHES INFORMS GOMPERS

Even were not the stability of the Russian people to it still an open question, its continued repudiation of international obligations would alone prevent the recognition by the United States, Secretary Hughes said in an exchange of correspondence with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, just given out.

Restating the policy of the American government in regard to Russia, Secretary Hughes, replying on July 19 to a letter from Mr. Gompers in which he made direct reference to recent public demands for recognition, said that that could not come while the soviet leaders evinced a spirit of destruction at home and abroad. There is conclusive evidence, the secretary said, that those in control at Moscow have not given up their original purpose of destroying existing governments.

Mr. Gompers referred to what he considered the "misinformation gathered by returning travelers during closely supervised tours" in Russia, and gave it as the opinion of American labor that even the thought of recognition by the United States of such a "villainous despotism is repugnant."

Grievous Disappointment.

In response to Mr. Gompers' letter, Mr. Hughes, under date of July 19, wrote:

"I have your letter of the ninth instant with respect to the grounds upon which the recognition of the present regime in Russia has been withheld.

"You refer with just emphasis to the tyrannical exercise of power by this regime. The seizure of control by a minority in Russia came as a grievous disappointment to American democratic thought which had enthusiastically acclaimed the end of the despotism of the czars and the entrance of free Russia into the family of democratic nations.

"Subsequent events were even more disturbing. The right of free speech and other civil liberties were denied. Even the advocacy of those rights which are usually considered to constitute the foundation of freedom was declared to be counter-revolutionary and punishable by death. Every form of political opposition was ruthlessly exterminated. There followed the deliberate destruction of the economic life of the country. Attacks were made not only upon property in its so-called capitalistic form but recourse was had also to the requisitioning of labor. All voluntary organizations of workers were brought to an end. To unionize or strike was followed by the severest penalties.

Workmen Impressed.

"When labor retaliated by passive resistance, workmen were impressed into a huge labor army. The practical effect of this program was to plunge Russia once more into medievalism. Politically there was a ruthless despotism and economically the situation was equally disastrous.

"It is true that under the pressure of the calamitous consequences, the governing group in Russia has yielded certain concessions. The so-called new economic policy permitted a partial return to economic freedom. The termination of forcible requisitions of grain has induced the peasantry to endeavor to build up production once more and favorable weather conditions have combined to increase agricultural output. How far the reported exports of Russian grains are justified by the general economy of the country is at least an open question. Manufacturing industry has to a great extent disappeared.

"The suffrage, so far as it may be exercised, continues to be limited to certain classes and even among them the votes of some categories count more than the votes of others. A new constitution has just now been promulgated providing in effect for the continuance of the regime of the 1917 coup d'etat under a new title.

Contains No Bill of Rights.

"The constitution, it is understood, contains no bill of rights, and the civil liberties of the people remain insecure. There is no press except the press controlled by the regime, and the censorship is far reaching and stringent. Labor is understood to be still at the mercy of the state. While membership in official unions is no longer obligatory, workmen may not organize or participate in voluntary unions.

"The fundamentals of the Russian situation are pretty generally understood in the United States and have made a profound impression on the thought of our people. We are constantly made aware of this in the department of state by the various ways in which public opinion makes itself felt in the sea of government. We learn of the hope of America that Russia should have the opportunity of free political expression and that she should be enabled to resume her economic life and regain prosperity and once more take her place among the nations on the basis of mutual helpfulness and respect.

America Friendly.

"There can be no question of the sincere friendliness of the American people toward the Russian people. And there is for this very reason a strong desire that nothing should be done to place the seal of approval on the tyrannical measures that have been adopted in Russia or to take any action which might retard the gradual re-assertion by the Russian people of their right to live in freedom.

"To the department of state, charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, in accordance with the accepted principles of international intercourse, the problem presents itself necessarily in somewhat less general terms. We are not concerned with the question of the legitimacy of a government as judged by former European standards. We recognize the right of revolution and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states. The following words of Thomas Jefferson, in 1793, express a fundamental principle: 'We surely cannot deny to any nation that right whereon our own government is founded — that every one may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases and change the forms at its own will; and that it may transact its business with foreign nations through whatever organ it thinks proper, whether king, convention, assembly, committee, president, or anything else it may choose. The will of the nation is the only thing essential to be regarded.'

Principle Invoked in 1921.

"It was undoubtedly that principle which was invoked by the representative of the department of state, in the statement which you quote as having been made in February, 1921, before the house committee on foreign affairs.

"The persons of our citizens in Russia are for the moment free from harm, but no assurances exist against a repetition of the arbitrary detentions which some of them have suffered in the past. The situation with respect to property is even more palpable. The obligations of Russia to the taxpayers of the United States remain repudiated. The many American citizens who have suffered directly or indirectly by the confiscation of American property in Russia remain without the prospect of indemnification.

"We have had recent evidence, moreover, that the policy of confiscation is by no mean at an end. The effective jurisdiction of Moscow was recently extended to Vladivostok, and soon thereafter Moscow directed the carrying out in that city of confiscatory measures such as we saw in western Russia during 1917 and 1918.

"What is most serious is that there is conclusive evidence that those in control at Moscow have not given up their original purpose of destroying existing governments wherever they can do so throughout the world. Their efforts in this direction have recently been lessened in intensity only by the reduction of the cash resources at their disposal. You are well aware, from the experiences of the American Federation of Labor, of this aspect of the situation, which must be kept constantly in view."

WOMEN CHAMPS SCOFF FLAT CHEST CHARGE VOICED BY SCULPTOR

Champion women golfers, tennis players and swimmers have answered with vehemence, Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie's charge that "indulgence in athletics was making the American woman flat-chested and knock-kneed."

The noted sculptor and author should be made to "take back his slander," the women champions agreed.

Miss Alexa Stirling, metropolitan golf champion, said: "Dr. McKenzie must be blind. The knees and chests of American women are not hidden secrets—any more."

Helen Wainwright, Olympic swimming champion and New York's prettiest bathing girl: "How does he get that way?"

Helen Wills of California, now at the West Side Tennis club, Forest Hills, L. I., national girls' singles champion: "The athletic girl is better developed than her book-reading, retiring sister of that age in which I feel sure Dr. McKenzie must live."

"I had curvature of the spine before I took up athletics," Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, winner of the lion's share of the last Olympic's swimming events, said, "Indulgence in athletics has made me perfectly sound."

"Now, I'm 57 years old, and I've been a golfer for many years, and I have not a flat chest, or creeked legs, and I'll outwalk Dr. McKenzie any day," Mrs. Edward F. Sanford, women's metropolitan golf association secretary and runner-up in many metropolitan tournaments, said.

Mrs. Cabel Fox figures in women's golf tournaments for 20 years, who describes herself as being "as old as Mrs. Sanford," says, "I can because I have kept fit with athletics."

"Can a mere man say a word," asked Earl Carroll, musical comedy producer, managing Peggy Hopkins Joyce's appearance on Broadway surrounded by what the White Way claims to be "the prettiest bunch of show girls in town." "The athletic girl has neither knock knees nor is she flat chested. She's better developed and more beautiful, as a rule, than her non-athletic sister."

Devilfish Not Vicious at All; Shy Instead and Is Table Delicacy

Devilfish, better known as "polypus octopus hongkongenis," are being caught at Santa Cruz, Calif., like flies in a trap and the tentacles are being shipped to fish markets in San Francisco, New York and other cities where they are sliced and sold at 50 to 60 cents a pound, says C. B. Florence, secretary of the state fish exchange. He says sliced octopus tentacle makes a succulent table delicacy when properly fried.

While fishermen emulate Victor Hugo and other writers of fiction by telling of terrific battles with giant devilfish, usually ending by explaining how the fish reached one of its eight arms above the water and wrapped it around the boat, breaking the craft in two, Mr. Florence and Professor Harold Heath department of zoology, Stanford university, say this is physically impossible. Professor Heath describes the octopus as being "of a shy and retiring disposition."

All Old Glory Lost.

"The devilfish has no bones or no structure of any kind," says Mr. Florence. "It cannot swim, but can only float or propel itself on the floor of the ocean by fastening its suckers on a rock and pulling itself along. Each of the eight tentacles is covered with cup shaped suckers and these form a vacuum. Fishermen haul them out of the traps with their bare hands and throw them in boxes in a manner that is extremely undignified to a fish that has an age-old fictional reputation of being a man-killer and boat-smasher."

In the picturesque food shops that line the narrow streets of China-town the tentacles of the devilfish may be seen hanging from hooks alongside many other edibles that are strange to the native American. On the floors of wholesale fish houses the devilfish may be seen stacked in jelly-like heaps, with tentacles, in some cases, extending 10 feet across, five feet from each side of the small, egg-shaped head.

The traps at Santa Cruz, where the majority of the devilfish are caught, are built like fly traps, only much larger. The traps are of wire with a cone-shaped entrance for the octopus to squeeze through in order to reach the bait. He has no trouble entering the ever-narrowing funnel, but finds it impossible to leave. Usually, fishermen say, two or more are caught in the same trap.

Fighting Reputation Gone.

Instead of being a fighter the devilfish protects itself from attack by changing its color and hiding from its enemy, says Professor Heath. He adds:

"To agility and naturally acute senses should be added their surprising ability to change their color to harmonize with that of their surroundings, so both prey and enemies usually are unaware of their proximity. This color change is based on minute elastic sacs filled with pigment and supplied with muscles for causing expansion.

"As a devilfish crawls about on the sea bottom its color can be seen to change in a twinkling from deep chocolate through dull red and to gray. If sand or rock are encountered the skin usually is thrown into lumps and ridges, so that under all conditions the body is practically invisible."

The women in Serbia are credited with doing more charitable relief work than in any other country.

AVIATOR FAILS TO SPAN LAND ON 2ND TRIAL

Leaking Oil Cooler Halts Sea-to-Sea Airman 745 Miles From Goal in Race With Sun.

Battling unflinchingly to the end in his second race against time to span the American continent between dawn and dusk, Lieutenant Russell L. Maughan, army aviator, has lost again before the odds of mechanical weakness which brought him down with a leaking oil cooler at Rock Springs, Wyo., July 19.

Winging his way westward across perilous Wyoming mountain ranges at the terrific rate of 170 miles an hour after covering more than two-thirds of the 2,670-mile flight, the birdman was forced to descend with oil pouring from the plane's tank in bucketfuls and nauseating fumes engulfing the machine and weakening its intrepid pilot.

Lieut. Maughan had passed Rock Springs and had covered about half the distance of the fourth leg of his four-stop flight when he realized that to continue and reach his goal —San Francisco—before nightfall was impossible. He swerved his plane, turned back toward Rock Springs and landed at the air mail field there at 5:08 P. M. just 15 hours to the minute after he took off from Mitchell Field, New York.

Fumes Sicken Pilot.

After a successful flight from the eastern terminal through the first two legs of the flights—from Mitchell field to Dayton, O., and on to St. Joseph, Mo., Lieut. Maughan encountered his first trouble with the oil cooler shortly after noon at North Platte, Neb. By the time he had reached Cheyenne, Wyo., completing the third leg, he was so weakened by the escaping oil fumes that he almost fell from the cockpit.

Racked with nausea and virtually semi-conscious, he rested while mechanics worked desperately and soldered the leaking tank. Delayed for nearly an hour Lieutenant Maughan hopped off determined to make a supreme effort to cover the stretch of nearly 1,000 miles that separated him from his goal.

Expressing keen disappointment and noticably discouraged at the outcome of his second attempt within 10 days to cross the nation in a day, the lieutenant took heart in a moral victory and in the hope that he might still have another chance to fulfill his lifetime ambition.

"It was the oil cooler," Lieutenant Maughan told an Associated Press correspondent as he rested his tired body against a bed post in a hotel here and told the story of his flight. "I thought we had it fixed at Cheyenne but it became worse as I drove on. Twenty miles out of Rock Springs it began to leak in bucketfuls and I thought it best to quit."

Vibration Caused Trouble.

Lieutenant Maughar discounted reports from the East that his failure might have been due to tampering with the oil tank before he started on his history making trip.

"It was merely a case of the soldered part of the tank coming loose as the result of vibration, caused by steam," he asserted.

Carrying out his plan of conserving his speed for the latter part of the journey, Lieutenant Maughan hit the border of the Rocky mountain region traveling at a tremendous rate. It was estimated he reached a maximum of over 200 miles an hour between Cheyenne and Rock Springs.

On the basis of the total elapsed time from Mitchell field, Lieutenant Maughan spanned the first 1,680 miles at an average speed of 135.6 miles an hour. Altogether he covered a total of 1,925 miles. For actual flight time it was estimated he averaged approximately 155 miles an hour.

Carter H. Harrison Urged as President

Carter H. Harrison, five times mayor of Chicago, was endorsed for the Democratic nomination in an announcement by the Iroquois club in Chicago, which urged the holding of the 1924 Democratic national convention there.

The organization, which numbers among its members prominent business and professional men, also endorsed Congressman Henry T. Rainey for United States senator and Mayor William E. Dever for governor.

8 Millionth Ford Car Made July 11

Ford motor No. 8,000,000 went off the assembly line at the Ford Motor Co. plant Detroit, July 11, establishing a new million production record. The last million motors have been produced in six days less than six months, motor No. 7,000,000 having been turned out Jan. 17. Production at the start of the last million was approximately 4,800 motors a day and on the increased schedule it was advanced to more than 7,000. The average for the period was slightly above 6,711 a day for the 149 working days.

WEEK IN BASEBALL

Major league interest centered in the pursuit of the New York Giants in the National league race by the Cincinnati Reds, who, as a result of the past week's play loom as the world's champions' most dangerous rivals.

The Reds Sunday lost part of their recently gained advantage when they lost to St. Louis, while the Giants were nosing out Philadelphia, but with the benefit of a long home stay, their fine twirling staff is expected to keep the team well in the running. Pat Moran's men are now trailing the McGraw tribe by three and a half games. Pittsburgh, a game behind Cincinnati, also must be reckoned with, though the Pirates' mound staff is not so well balanced as that of the Reds.

The New York Yankees continue to make a runaway race of the American league pennant hunt, stretching their margin over Cleveland to 12 and a half games by defeating Detroit, while the Indians lost to Washington. After breaking even with the champions earlier in the week, Tris Speaker's men dropped three out of five to the Senators, while the Yankees were taking three out of four from Ty Cobb's drifting Tigers.

The St. Louis Browns, with the best record of any team in the junior circuit for the week, tightened their hold on third place. Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit are bunched close behind.

Unusually loose play afield marked the week's games, the Boston Red Sox being the worst offenders with a total of 23 errors in 10 games.

Babe Ruth of the New York Yankees needs but one home run to even matters up with Cy Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals, who has been leading both major leagues in circuit clouts. Ruth last week socked out one homer, bringing his season's total to 22. Williams, with 23 circuit drives to his credit, failed to connect with any four-base hits. Kennth Williams of the St. Louis Americans, holding third place among home run hitters of the two leagues, batted out two homers during the week, bringing his total to 17.

Farmer Goes to Senate

Senator Magnus Johnson

Magnus Johnson, running on a Farmer-Labor ticket, won a seat in the United States senate from Minnesota. He defeated Gov. J. A. O. Preus. Magnus Johnson is a practical farmer living near Kimball, Minn., and a follower of Robert M. LaFollette. He succeeds the late Knute Nelson to the senate.

FILIPINOS TEST WOOD'S POWER

Administration Critics Hurl Challenge at Island Governor General.

The Philippine Islands and the city of Manila were virtually without native participation in the higher departments of their governments last week as a result of the resignation of four cabinet members, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives. The secretary of the interior and the mayor of Manila previously had resigned.

Insular administrative affairs were wholly in the hands of Governor-General Leonard Wood. He and his American aides must assume the burden of government until successors can be found. So far Governor Wood has not indicated how he will meet the situation. Tuesday resignations followed all night and all day sessions of members of the various Filipino political groups.

Led by Manuel Queson, president of the senate, the officials marched into the office of the governor-general and tendered their resignations in connection with which they read a statement giving their reasons.

The reasons given for the resignation consisted of objections to what the officials characterized as the governor general's policy and desire to intervene and control, even to the smallest details.

Replying to the statement, Governor-General Wood accepted the resignations, although he said, they came as a surprise and that he did so with regret. He also declared that the action was not based on any previous protest or complaint and that it was wholly uncalled for. The resignations, the governor-general averred, came in the nature of a threat and challenge which he could not ignore.

The resignations of Dr. Jose P. Laurel, secretary of the interior and of Mayor Ramon Fernandez of Manila resulted from the exoneration and reinstatement of Ray Conley, United States secret service agent, charged with bribery.

BAKER SEES WAR CLOUDS IN EAST

Ex-Cabinet Officer's Views Expressed in Appeal for League.

Europe is now more nearly ready for world war than it was in 1914, Newton D. Baker told an audience of women gathered in Cleveland to hear the former secretary of war and others outline the purposes of the League of Nations non-partisan association. It was the first gun fired here in an attempt to secure signers to a petition that the United States enter a league of nations.

"When we present to the President and senate 10,000 names, or 1,000,000 names or 10,000,000 names of those who want America to join a league of nations, they will listen," Mr. Baker declared.

"Europe is now more nearly ready for world war than it was in 1914, so far as underlying causes are concerned," the former cabinet officer added. "I cannot see how it can be prevented unless some substitute is found.

"If the devil has it in his heart to let the man have more deadly weapons of destruction than were used in the last terrible war, it means international suicide so far as the civilized nations are concerned.

"America must do her part in a big way in concert with the other nations of the world to prevent an international war. I believe that way will be the League of Nations with reservations to protect the liberty of the United States."

Mr. Baker explained that there is no opposition between the league and the world court. He referred to the latter as "something we ought to go into" adding that "the court doesn't take us into the league and it doesn't keep us out."

Wideawake Gamblers Beat Sleepy Dealers

When the croupiers and dealers of all night gambling houses of Moscow are tired and heavy eyed, which is at about 7 o'clock every morning, there come gaily into their rooms groups of fresh and wakeful men, just up from a good night's sleep. They are alert and brisk and they play against the fatigued and weary professionals. What is more, they almost always win. They call themselves the "Seven o'Clock Daisies."

HAWAII SEEKS FULL RIGHTS

Appeal Made to American Officials on Behalf of Territory.

A concerted campaign to obtain recognition of Hawaii's status as a territory and its rights to the benefits and privileges enjoyed by states, as set forth in the measure adopted by the recent legislature, which is known as "Hawaii's bill of rights," is being waged by Governor Wallace R. Farrington and other territorial officials.

The territorial government is mailing to governors of all states and to each member of congress a copy of the "bill of rights," which was approved April 26. A letter requesting aid in obtaining recognition accompanies each.

The bill, containing 16 printed pages, reviews the history of the islands from 1853, when annexation to the United States was considered the first time, until the present.

"This declaration and its method of promulgation are extraordinary, unique in the history of legislation," the document says. "The reason for this procedure is that an extraordinary and critical situation faces Hawaii—one unique in history."

"For a quarter of a century Hawaii has occupied the legal status of full and complete political union with the United States as an integral part thereof, but a misunderstanding appears to exist in the congress and in some of the executive departments of the federal government as to the status, which has at times resulted in the classification or treatment of Hawaii as if it were an 'insular possession' in a derogatory manner to the dignity of this territory."

The document says "Hawaii is in no sense the 'property' of the United States, inasmuch as Hawaii became a part of the union by voluntary agreement as an independent nation, having sovereign powers co-equal with those of the United States." By the manner of its entrance "Hawaii acquired certain inalienable rights, contractual, equitable and moral, to the maintenance of which the good faith of the United States is pledged," the measure asserts.

GERMAN ARMY LIST DEPLETED

Reduced Size of Armed Forces Follows End of World War.

Germany's first army list since 1914 has just been issued and its diminutive proportions bear striking contrast to the fat volume of pre-war days. It is the first time one book has included the military forces of all Germany.

The shades of Bluecher, of the older von Moltke and of other illustrious leaders who made the name of German militarism a thing of awe must shudder at the decapitations that have occurred since their day.

Treaty Cuts Down Army.

Up to 1914, the peace-time regular army of the Fatherland embraced 600,000 men and officers, besides a host of reserves. During the late hostilities this strength swelled at one time to more than 8,000,000. Then came the treaty of Versailles, and at one swoop clipped the German army to 100,000. Ten thousand of this dwarfed array were to be officers and members of the administrative personnel.

Gone are the general staff and all the high training institutions so long the pride of Prussia. Four small service schools are permitted and these for officer candidates only. Gone, too, are whole branches of the service: The foot-artillery, aviation and aircraft construction, the railway troops and the great technical organization which attended to the soldiers' welfare and looked after the men on leave.

Princes All Disappear.

Princes and others of the higher nobility have disappeared from the officers' corps and there are not as many barons, counts and so on as in days of yore. A muster roll call would sound strangely different from those of a decade ago.

Many of the "old guard" are reading the new list with tears in their eyes. Many a Socialist and Republican is reading it with a smile as he recalls the hardships of the "mailed fist" militarism in the old days, when an emperor tenanted the great palace looking down Unter den Linden.

"CONGRESS CAN'T HE LP SHIPPERS"

Dry Senator Believes No Law Can Permit Carrying Liquor.

Congress is powerless, in the opinion of Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, one of the dry leaders in the senate, to lift the ban on the carrying of liquor on foreign ships within American territorial waters, but its has ample authority to give government craft the right to search and seize rum runners 12 miles from shore.

Senator Sterling announced he would revive his bill to establish a 12-mile prohibition enforcement limit at the next session if the state department doesn't negotiate treaties to that end. At the same time, however, he expressed the opinion that no relief can be extended through legislation amending the prohibition enforcement laws to foreign shipping companies forbidden by the recent supreme court decision to bring liquors within the three-mile limit.

"The supreme court based its decision on the constitutional amendment and not on any act of congress to enforce it," Sterling said.

The senator predicted an attempt would be made to put through a law prohibiting American vessels from having intoxicating liquors aboard while at sea.

ITCHY TETTER ON HANDS

And Arms. In Small, Red Pimples. Cuticura Heals.

"I was troubled with tetter which broke out on the palm of my left hand in small, red pimples. The skin was red and sore and itched and burned badly. By scratching it I caused it to spread. My hands and arms were disfigured, and when I put my hands in water they smarted and burned.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using four cakes of Soap and one large box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Elma J. Pyle, 629 Millville Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

WOOD REVAMPS ISLAND FINANCE

Manila Has Big Reserve in Banks for First Time in Five Years.

The government of the Philippines for the first time in more than five years now boasts deposits to the credit of currency reserve and bond funds in American banks of some 65,000,000 pesos.

This situation is viewed locally as proof of the efficiency of the Wood Administration when it comes to the question of financial rehabilitation; but it is still pointed out that the money in question, having been placed to the credit of the Philippine government through the sale of bonds, constitutes a definite liability as well as an asset.

Ben Wright, government bank inspector, has made the following statement in this connection:

"These are the funds by which the governor general has rehabilitated the financial condition of the insular government and, while they represent a very substantial asset it must be remembered that they are at the same time a serious liability, as the bonds must be paid when due. To a very large extent the issue and sale of these bonds were made necessary because of the national bank, which still has on deposit approximately 40,000,000 pesos of government funds which are frozen up in long-time credits and capital loans.

"In another way it might be said that it was necessary to sell nearly 50,000,000 pesos of such bonds because of the enormous loans the government made to sugar centrals. And yet the sugar people are constantly clamoring for more bank aid, in spite of its critical condition, and are forgetful of the fact that the producers of other products, like hemp, copra, rice, etc., are left out in the cold without any assistance from the bank."

Gold deposits in different banks in the United States to the credit of the insular government on June 8 amounted to $32,575,570.89.

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FRIEND SAVES POET, AUTHOR FROM CHARITY

Ohio Detective Story Writer Will Be Sent to Hospital Instead of to Poorhouse.

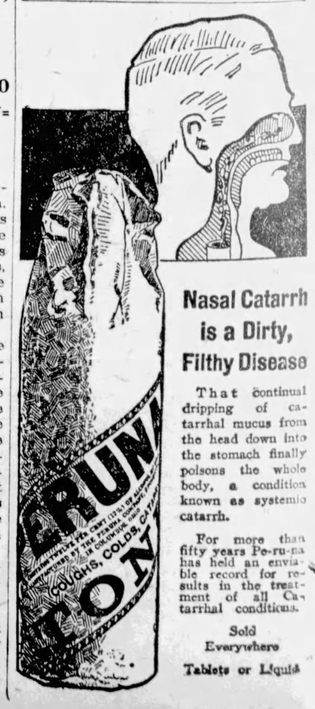
Thomas C. Harbaugh, 74, poet and author of more than 150 volumes of detective and Indian stories, once reputed to have been worth $50,000, has been saved from the poorhouse.

Mr. Harbaugh was to have gone to the Miami county infirmary at Troy, where he was destined to spend the remainder of his days, last week. Instead, through the efforts of the editor of a Middletown, Md., newspaper, a friend of the author, he will become an inmate of Middletown hospital.

Due to his poor health, which was aggravated by a recent paralytic stroke, the friend believes the hospital would be a better place for Mr. Harbaugh.

The aged author will remain in the one furnished room of the Harbaugh homestead at Casstown until next month, when friends will take him to Maryland. All the other rooms are bare, his curios, relics and furniture having been disposed of a few days ago at public auction. They netted him approximately $400.

Mr. Harbaugh was born near the town where he probably will spend his last days, but came to Ohio 66 years ago, since when he lived at Casstown.



Nasal Catarrh is a Dirty, Filthy Disease

That continual dripping of catarrhal mucus from the head down into the stomach finally poisons the whole body, a condition known as systemic catarrh.

For more than fifty years Pe-ru-na has held an enviable record for results in the treatment of all Catarrhal conditions.

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Tablets or Liquid